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GRINEVSKIY, GOODBY MEET IN MOSCOW 27-28 APR

LD281134 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1120 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, 28 Apr (TASS) -- Soviet-American consultations in connection with the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament in Europe, were held in Moscow on 27-28 April. Taking part in them were Oleg Grinevskiy, leader of the USSR delegation at the conference, and roving ambassador, and James Goodby, leader of the U.S. delegation and ambassador.

ISRAELYAN COMMENTS ON DISARMAMENT SESSION

LD271529 Moscow TASS in English 1449 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Geneva April 27 TASS -- TASS correspondent Yevgeniy Korzhev reports:

The completed first stage of the Conference on Disarmament has shown that in the current conditions of a tense international situation the Geneva forum could play a useful role by providing the negotiating table for multilateral talks on vital problems of limiting the arms race and attaining disarmament, Ambassador Viktor Israelyan, leader of the Soviet delegation to the conference, said in a TASS interview.

During the session, he said, the Soviet Union made a whole number of major initiatives. Konstantin Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and president of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, in his speech to constituents put forward new proposals for working out norms to regulate relations between nuclear powers. The fulfilment of these proposals, along with other measures, would be very important to preventing nuclear war and removing the horrible danger that threatens mankind.

The implementation of a package of measures to curb the arms race on the oceans and seas, set forth in a letter to the U.N. secretary-general from Andrey Gromyko, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and foreign minister of the USSR, would also represent a marked step forward to scaling down military confrontation.

The Soviet delegation advanced an active line at the conference in literally every question on the agenda, proposing concrete practical measures in such priority fields as those of preventing the arms race from spreading into space, banning chemical weapons and prohibiting nuclear weapons tests. These initiatives met with a positive response both from conferees and from broad sections of the international public.

Other socialist countries and a whole number of non-aligned states also acted from constructive positions at the conference.

Nevertheless, Viktor Israelyan said, the completed part of the session this year did not produce the desired positive results. Talks made no headway as a result of the present policy of the American Administration which seeks to thwart them and thereby insure another round of the arms race. Bidding to cover up these militarist plans, the delegations of the United States and other Western countries did not spare good words about their purportedly good intentions. There was enough of this rhetoric also in the recent speech at the conference by U.S. Vice President George Bush. But the practical actions of Western delegations were at variance with their bombastic statements. The United States and other NATO countries in effect blocked the talks, by depriving the Geneva Conference of a possibility to fulfill its mandate given to it by the international community, in particular, in resolutions of the last session of the U.N. General Assembly session.

SOLTAN: U.S. MADE CONFERENCE FUTILE EXERCISE

LD271635 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Excerpts] The first part of the Geneva Conference on Disarmament is over. Representatives of 40 states have attended the conference held under the United Nations auspices. Commentary is by Yuriy Soltan:

The Geneva Conference is assuming special significance. Having started to deploy first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe, the United States deliberately torpedoed the whole process of negotiations on nuclear disarmament. A dangerous vacuum has emerged there for the first time over the last decades, and the Geneva Conference remains in fact the only place where issues, so important for every state, are completely discussed. The Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have been approaching the conference constructively and in a businesslike manner. They have proposed that nuclear weapons be frozen, outer space be demilitarized, nuclear tests be totally stopped, chemical weapons be banned and scrapped and military budgets and conventional arms be reduced.

And if the conference has so far failed to adopt any concrete decisions, the reason for that should be sought in the position of the United States and its NATO allies. The American delegation for instance tried to turn the conference into a place for a futile, verbal exercise and use it the way United States Vice President Bush did -- for demagogic statements to cover up Washington's militaristic preparations. It was through the fault of the United States and its partners that the conference failed to set up even auxiliary working bodies to discuss priority issues. The conference is to resume its work in June. The acute problems are still on its agenda. They can be solved if all the participants in the conference show a sincere desire for agreement. As for the socialist countries, they are ready to reach such agreement.

BULGARIAN DISARMAMENT DELEGATE INTERVIEWED

LD281829 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1430 GMT 28 Apr 84

[From the Vremya newscast; report by V. Shishkovskiy]

[Text] As we have already reported, the first part of the session of the Disarmament Conference has ended in Geneva.

[Begin recording] [Shishkoviskiy] This forum went on for over 3 months. Its agenda included a wide range of questions directly related to the problems of curbing the arms race and warding off the threat of nuclear war. There was broad support at the conference for the numerous Soviet proposals and initiatives which, in the view of the majority of participants, make it possible to work successfully on the preparation of, among other things, international agreements on preventing the militarization of space, on outlawing chemical weapons, on a universal and total ban on the testing of nuclear weapons. However, one has to state that this forum did not justify the hopes which were placed in it by broad circles of progressive world public opinion.

What hampered the Geneva Disarmament Conference in the fulfillment of the risk facing it? This is the question we put to Comrade Konstantin Tellalov, the head of the Bulgarian delegation.

[Tellalov] Well, as you know, when the Soviet Union and the socialist countries arrived here in February this year, they were prepared to hold talks on all items of the agenda.

From the very beginning (?we submitted) mandates for the working bodies and so on and so forth. But in view of the acute international situation and the policy of the U.S. Administration and its NATO allies, one has to honestly say that we are ending the session today without any results at all. I say this because we have only been able to set up a working group or committee on chemical weapons. But it has not been able to carry out its mandate. The mandate stated that the working group was to draw up a convention, to agree on a text. All the time was passed waiting for the U.S. text. As you know, Bush turned up 3 days before Easter. He brought 66 pages which, one can even say, could put the talks several years back. This is because they are making proposals that are unacceptable not just to us, the socialist countries and the Soviet Union, but also to the majority of the members of the committee from other states. Two other bodies were set up. But they do not even have chairmen. They have done no work. Two days ago we set up another committee on radiological weapons. Compared with last year, we had more working groups, which had discussions of a sort. But in my view the most worrying thing is that as far as the main questions of the present day are concerned -- the prevention of nuclear war, the suspension of nuclear weapons tests, the question of nuclear war, disarmament in space, the things which bother world public opinion most at the moment -- we achieved nothing. In our view it is the United States and its NATO allies that are solely to blame for this. [end recording]

The conference will resume its work in June this year.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION -- QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD271936 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0930 GMT 27 Apr 84

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program presented by Vyacheslav Lavrentyev, All-Union Radio commentator, with Gennadiy Arkadyevich Shishkin, TASS political observer, and Vladimir Yakovlevich Tsvetov, All-Union Radio political observer]

[Excerpts] [Lavrentyev] Comrades! We are on the threshold of May Day, the international holiday of the working people. May, in spring, the time of nature's renewal, the time for hope. Today, the hopes of all peoples are connected with the preservation of peace in the world. They turn first and foremost toward the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries that are firmly standing guard over peace and applying immense efforts to preserve and consolidate it. Since Great October unified the concepts of socialism and peace into an unbreakable whole, the land of the soviets has invariably acted as a force opposing all instigators of war.

As you know, however, the preservation of peace on earth depends on others also. There must be desire and good will on the part of all countries, especially the United States, the major imperialist power. Because of the militaristic, adventuristic course of the current U.S. Administration, the situation in many regions of the world has sharply deteriorated and the threat of nuclear war has increased. Concern over the dangerous world situation is expressed in the letters of many of our radio listeners: those of Petr Krepkiy from Leningrad and Avdeyev from Moscow, veterans of the Great Patriotic War, those from Yakov Tikhonovich Makarov, from (?Krivozerye) village in Penza Oblast. These and many others ask: How long will the international situation continue to worsen? Are there any prospects for improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations, and upon whom does this depend? Gennadiy Arkadyevich, I put this question to you. Please go on:

[Shishkin] The question on whether there are prospects for an improvement in Soviet-U.S. relations, and upon whom does this depends, is of concern not only to our listeners. Millions and millions of ordinary people in various countries of the world are asking themselves this question at the moment, as are prominent political and public figures. This is natural. The Soviet Union and the United States are the two major powers of modern times and the political climate on the whole planet depends to a large extent on relations between them. Moreover, it is a generally recognized fact that the situation in the world has become extremely heated and that the source of its sharp deterioration is the aggressive policy of the NATO imperialist circles, primarily the United States.

The already tense situation has become even more acute with the deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in certain NATO countries which has opened a fresh and especially dangerous phase in the nuclear arms race on the European Continent. This has forced the Soviet Union to adopt a number of response measures. The talks on nuclear arms in Europe were cut off -- again through the fault of the U.S. side -- and, as a result of the current escalation of the nuclear arms race, the threat of nuclear war, with all its catastrophic consequences for mankind and for life on Earth itself, has sharply increased.

Under these conditions, the need for a radical improvement in and normalization of Soviet-U.S. relations is more than obvious, and there are undoubtedly possibilities for this. After all, in the course of the history of Soviet-U.S. relations we have had to deal with various Washington administrations. In cases where realism and a responsible approach to relations with the Soviet Union have been displayed on the part of the U.S. leadership, one can consider that things have gone normally.

This has also favorably reflected on the overall situation in the world. In the absence of such a realistic approach, Soviet-U.S. relations have deteriorated correspondingly. How could they fail to deteriorate when an administration that, despite common sense and, moreover, the obligations undertaken by the United States according to Soviet-U.S. documents signed in the seventies, refuses to make a commitment to peaceful coexistence of states with differing social structures? Currently, Washington is rigidly orientating itself toward more and more intensive confrontation with the world of socialism.

Even under President Carter, in 1980, Directive No 59, defined the annihilation of socialism as a sociopolitical system as the final aim of nuclear weapons use by the United States, and the first use of nuclear weapons as the goal of superiority over the Soviet Union in nuclear war, as well as ending it on terms favorable for the United States. Under the current President, Reagan, the tasks and aims of that directive were developed and refined in National Security Directive No 32, which was signed by the President in May 1982. Hallran, NEW YORK TIMES military observer, reported that that directive instructs the armed forces to compile plans and expand their number enough to be capable of either withstanding a prolonged global conflict using nonnuclear weapons or gaining the upper hand in a prolonged nuclear war. All this is eloquent evidence of the fact that there has never been a period in history when the policies of states and the fate of whole peoples on all continents were manipulated as shamelessly and cynically and with such overt egotism as is now being done by the aggressive Reagan administration.

Of course, in light of precise scientific data, mankind already has at its disposal what the use of nuclear weapons is really about. Plans and policies that proceed from the decrepit medieval concept that a dispute over differences of philosophy between states and peoples can be resolved by fire and sword are crazy. It would be absurd to consider that on the threshold of its third millenium, mankind, made wise by history and having experienced so many tragedies, will not be able to find a worthy path out of the acute problems of maintaining international good order that have arisen today and settle them by civilized, peaceful methods. This, primarily, is what is demanded by the growing, and today influential antiwar movement in Western Europe and the United States itself, which is exerting more and more stubborn resistance to Washington's insane course, dictated by its imperial ambitions.

Differentiation in the ruling circles of the NATO countries is also taking place. Far from all of the leading figures and influential political parties approve of the U.S. Administration's adventurism. Protesting voices within the United States itself are sounding out louder and louder. Well known U.S. Senator Kennedy stated that one must strive to have the United States immediately begin serious talks with the Soviet Union on an urgent, mutual, and verifiable freeze on the production, testing, and development of nuclear arms. Ending the arms race and normalizing U.S.-Soviet relations must become the chief aim of our foreign policy, the senator stressed.

As for the Soviet Union, Comrade Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko stated in his replies to PRAVDA that we continue to favor having normal, stable relations with the United States -- relations based on equality, identical security, and noninterference in each other's internal affairs.

[Lavrentyev] Gennadiy Arkadyevich, the Reagan administration has recently come forward with a number of what it calls new, constructive initiatives. What has brought this about and how should they be evaluated?

[Shishkin] The Reagan administration has recently sharply increased its pseudo-peacemaking efforts with the obvious objective of somehow correcting the depressing impression it made on the international public by ruining the very important Geneva talks on medium-range nuclear arms in Europe and on the limitation and reduction of strategic arms. With this aim, Washington carried out in April two noisy propaganda actions: In Geneva, at the Disarmament Conference now underway, Vice President Bush, who went there specially, submitted the so-called new draft convention on banning chemical weapons; in Vienna, at the talks on reduction of weapons and armed forces in Europe, which have already been going on for 11 years, more new U.S. proposals were submitted. The United States hastened to advertise all this propaganda as an important contribution to reducing international tension and to resolving the problem of curbing the arms race.

However, even under the most careful scrutiny, the U.S. proposals show no signs of new ideas or evidence of progress along the path to genuine disarmament. In both Geneva and Vienna, emphasis was on the problems of verification. The history of talks on disarmament is already full of numerous examples of the United States using the verification issue to escape attaining the corresponding accords. The same thing has happened now when, as a result of constructive steps by the Soviet Union, a good basis for speedy conclusion of a convention on banning and destroying chemical weapons has been formed.

I would like to remind our listeners that quite recently, at the end of February this year, the Soviet Union undertook a new and important step at the conference on disarmament: It proposed that the whole process of destruction of chemical weapons should be covered by checks from start to finish. This step, leading the sides toward solution of the key question of a future convention, threw Washington into confusion. For Washington, chemical weapons are one means of ensuring its military superiority. The corresponding barrier on the road to concluding a new convention was erected by Washington in the form of a proposal on so-called comprehensive checking, according to which all state-owned chemical enterprises are to be open to inspection. As is known, in the Soviet Union all works are state owned while in the United States the majority belong to private corporations. Thus, by putting forth knowingly unequal and unacceptable proposals on checking, Washington is obviously pursuing a single aim -- to create a propaganda cover for the United States' unwillingness to move toward banning chemical weapons, and to implement its program of chemical rearmament. The Reagan administration needed the propaganda spectacle played out in Geneva by Bush to cover up its forging ahead with a $10 billion program of chemical weapons development for the United States. Incidentally, the job of pushing this program through Congress has been entrusted to that same person, Vice President Bush.

Similar tactics were also used in Vienna at the talks on limiting arms and armed forces in Europe. Here as well, the U.S. proposals' chief new element was additional provisions concerning the number of inspections, their duration, the areas of application and numerical make-up of inspection groups, and also the creation of individual observer groups. In this case, too, the inflation of the issue of checking measures serves to avoid practical steps to reduce armed forces. In other words, the United States has been deliberately formulating its proposals in such a way that they are not acceptable to the socialist countries. Meanwhile, after 11 years of talks, problems keeping the sides apart could be completely resolved in a sensible and fair way. The path to such a solution lies in proposals presented by the socialist countries in 1983, which remain fully topical. These proposals foresee each side pledging to reduce armed forces in Central Europe over 3 years to agreed levels of 900,000 men for each; then each side would determine for itself the scale of reduction required to achieve these equal collective levels.

The draft agreement submitted by the socialist countries also provides for implementation of reliable verification measures which are fully in accordance with the scope of the specific measures to limit armed forces.

In light of all that has been said, it would be difficult to disagree with the opinion of Senator Hart, one of the contenders for the nomination as Democratic Party candidate for president of the United States, who recently called the Reagan administration's policy unconstructive. Hart said he thought the present head of the White House is using the extremely important issues of arms control for his own political purposes. Thus, the U.S. President has recently presented a number of initiatives in this sphere. However, it is quite clear that all of them are unrealistic and, naturally, unacceptable to the Soviet Union. The USSR evidently does not intend to play along with Reagan's political game, calcultated merely to make an impression on U.S. voters during the elections. The United States should revise its approach to the problem of talks on reduction of arms, Hart stressed. It would be difficult to disagree with this opinion.

[Lavrentyev] Our listeners have had their attention drawn to the increase of American policy in the Pacific Ocean and east Asia. Many letters contain the question: What has caused this increase in activity? Listener Viktor Vasilyevich (Panov) from Kazan asks: Is it really true that the reason for moving the center of gravity of U.S. diplomacy to the Pacific Ocean and east Asia is Washington's dissatisfaction with displays of dissent by American allies in Western Europe over the openly aggressive U.S. policy? Political observer Vladimir Tsvetov replies to Viktor Vasilyevich (Panov) and other listeners:

[Tsvetov] The United States is indeed showing irritation in connection with a certain amount of criticism being directed at its policy by the European members of NATO. The threats emanating from Washington, however, to pay more attention to the Pacific Ocean and east Asia than to Western Europe, are most likely normal blackmail by the Reagan administration. The fact remains that the Republican Party's last presidential election platform indicated the great importance of the Pacific Ocean and east Asia regions to the the United States. Having become President, Reagan first addressed dismantling on a global scale the process of detente, broke American-Soviet accords on a number of questions of disarmament, and intensified confrontation with the USSR in Europe. Now it is the Pacific Ocean and east Asia region's turn.

During Reagan's tenure in office, the U.S. Pacific states have acquired big economic power. Mainly through the agency of military orders there, large-scale development in the aerospace, radio-electronic, and electro-technical industries, as well as instrument building, has been undertaken. The Pacific states' proportions of overall American foreign trade turnover has risen to 20 percent. Naturally, the goods from that coast went primarily to the countries of the Pacific Ocean and east Asia. Recently, however, Japan has squeezed American traders out in this area. South Korea, Australia, and Taiwan have started to offer serious competition. It is well known that American monopolists do not suffer attempts to take their profits. Monopolists from the Pacific states tolerate it even less -- those very circles that feed their nursling Reagan with the most rabid belligerence.

The Pacific states are also the main material basis for Reagan's present election campaign: In passing, it should be said that Reagan, counting on success in conducting his Pacific Ocean and east Asia policy, is also hoping to gain some political capital before the elections. This explains the first reason for increasing the U.S. Government's attention to the Pacific Ocean and east Asia area: an attempt to restore American monopolist capital's position in the Pacific Ocean and east Asian market.

The Pacific states are also a breeding ground for bestial anticommunism. As a rule, anti-Soviet campaigns -- economic, political, and propagandist -- are engendered there. So another reason for stepping up American policy in the Pacific Ocean and east Asia is the desire to open a new line of the anticommunist, anti-Soviet front.

Speaking in San Francisco, a U.S. city on the Pacific Ocean, American Defense Secretary Weinberger named five bases for creating this front: first, strengthening the military alliance with Japan. This means building up military power in Japan and Japan providing its territory for the deployment of American nuclear weapon carriers: F-16 aircraft and Tomahawk missiles. Secondly, a new expansion of military ties with South Korea, which the United States has already turned into a nuclear outpost of American interventionist forces in east Asia. Weinberger makes it sound like concern for stability in the Korean peninsula. Third, more concentrated -- as Weinberger put it -- efforts to build eternal relations with China. Behind this are attempts to integrate China into the capitalist economic system, to restrict China's political and military independence by foisting American weapons on it, and to transform China into an enemy of the Soviet Union. The fourth and fifth bases of the anticommunist and anti-Soviet American front is to turn the ASEAN member-states into a politico-economic association obedient to the United States, and Australia and New Zealand into military partners unquestioningly subservient to the Pentagon. This is the military-political program compiled by Washington to be implemented in the Pacific Ocean and east Asia.

I should add what Weinberger failed to mention: the increase in numbers of U.S. troops in the Philippines and the expansion of American nuclear arsenals on the Pacific islands of Guam and Midway. The entire Washington leadership has taken up the implementaiton of the program. After President Reagan, who has set off for China, countries of east Asia will be visited by Secretary of State Shultz, Defense Secretary Weinberger, and Vice President Bush.

[Lavrentyev] Leningrad listener Yuriy Sergeyevich Klyuyev writes in his letter that he has come to hear the expressions "Afghan issue" and "Afghan problem." Comrade Klyuyev asks us to explain what this issue is.

Dear Yuriy Sergeyevich, I would like to stress right away that in the West, the Afghan problem is identified with the internal changes in Afghanistan following the April revolution of 1978. This is a deliberate distortion of the real facts. You see, the UN Charter and other international law documents ascribe political, social, and economic changes exclusively to the internal affairs of every state. In April 1978, the Afghan people chose its path of development for itself. A party expressing the radical interests of the broadest strata of Afghan society came to power. The ruling circles were deprived of the opportunity to go on benefitting from the labor of the peasant, the working man, and the craftsman. Do these changes really create any problem? Do they really threaten the security of other states? Of course not! The sole desire of the people of Afghanistan is to ensure peaceful and calm external conditions for the resolution of the problems facing the country. That is why Babrak Karmal's government firmly follows the policy of nonalignment in foreign affairs. This is also the reason why Afghanistan supports good-neighborliness and cooperation with all countries, most importantly with neighboring countries. Such a course enjoys nationwide support.

To put it succinctly, the matter is not one of internal changes in Afghanistan; the problems are connected with the atmosphere concerning this country and with the increase in tension in southwest Asia. If that is what we are talking about, they are engendered by hostile foreign forces, primarily the United States. Washington is trying by whatever means to hinder peaceful construction in Afghanistan and is waging against it, what is in essence a large-scale undeclared war, having taken under its wing the Afghan counterrevolutonaries entrenched in Pakistan. A war is what it is.

Remember the definition of aggression accepted by the UN General Assembly in 1974. In this document, the arming, equipping, and training of groups on the territory of one state with the aim of sending them to the territory of another state to carry out sabotage and subversion is classified as direct aggression.

Having started its armed provocations against Afghanistan as early as May 1978, the United States continues them now, and on a wider scale. As the U.S. CBS television network reported a few days ago, the CIA alone is allocating up to $75 million a year to waging an undeclared war against Afghanistan. These funds primarily go to supplying arms to terrorists who are sent into Afghanistan to perpetrate their crimes there. According to the U.S. press, the bandits are supplied with modern weapons such as automatic rifles, howitzers, antitank weapons, antiaircraft weapons, and so on. Thus, dear Comrade Klyuyev, the policy of state terrorism of the United States is clearly manifested there in southwest Asia as well. It is this policy which is engendering complex problems in the region and hindering the states situated there from normalizing relations by way of talks.

Our regular listener from Orekhovo-Zuyevo, Comrade Tyutrin, asks: What tasks did the latest flight of the U.S. reusable spaceship have? Well, as in every spaceflight there were many tasks, but tasks of a purely military nature also took up a large portion, and highly placed U.S. figures made that clear. Jack Lousma, commander of a previous shuttle program flight, said plainly: Space is a place from which one can keep the whole world in fear. In general, the Pentagon allocates a central place to this kind of spacecraft in the military takeover of space; using them, it plans to launch laser antimissile systems into space.

Another question about space: Comrade Sorokin from Feodosiya, Crimea Oblast, asks: Why are the Soviet Union and the United States unable to come to an agreement on cooperation in the sphere of the peaceful conquest of space?

In fact, it seems that quite recently we were rejoicing at the success of the only international space experiment of its kind so far, Soyuz-Apollo. Sober-minded Americans still point to the immense significance of that joint flight, not only for science but also for the cause of peace. Here is the opinion of one of them, Democratic Senator Spark Matsunaga. We could, the U.S. legislator points out, agree on other programs for joint space research. There are immense possibilities for mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries in studies of the Moon, Mars and other celestial bodies, and in developing ways to protect our planet from possible collision with big asteroids. However, the senator notes, implementation of all these projects could only become a reality if businesslike, constructive relations are set up with the Soviet side and if the U.S. Administration relinquishes its plans for waging so-called star wars.

U.S. GROUP SEEKS TO BAN SOVIETS FROM OLYMPICS

LD261323 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] United States officials keep saying that everything is hunky-dory and the Los Angeles Olympics will be an example of scupulous compliance with the Olympic Charter and principles. A coalition known as "Ban the Soviets" does not agree. Two days ago the group demanded that Peter Ueberroth, president of the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee, apologize for calling them nutty or they would boycott the Olympic sponsors. (?David Bossiger), who is the coalition's leader, has disclosed that they have infiltrated the Los Angeles Olympic Organizing Committee and would have access to athletes and guests. Boasting about his connections with the United States officials, (?Bossiger) said that "Ban the Soviets" would work to make athletes defect.

Provocations against Soviet citizens in the United States have been always carried out with the knowledge and participation of the FBI and CIA, and this means that the motley coalition has the backing of leading government agencies. If this is not working to disrupt the games, what is it then? Creating a healthy atmosphere?

The State Department has described as a great achievement a number of special arrangements worked out for the lucky Soviets. They are charter flights and the granting of docking facilities to Soviet ships. Letting people in is so normal that no Olympic host nation, at least in the postwar period, has described this as a special arrangement.

Following the extraordinary meeting of the Executive Council of the International Olympic Committee in Lausanne, Switzerland, on Tuesday, the IOC president, Juan Antonio Samaranch, has said that the black clouds which have accumulated in the Olympic sky have vanished or are very soon to vanish. True, certain things have been cleared and settled, but "Ban the Soviets", with its connections and official backing, has its own ideas.

GREECE REJECTS OLYMPIC FLAME COMMERCIALIZATION

LD271644 Moscos TASS in English 1134 GMT 27 Apr 84

["This Flame Is Not for Sale" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Athens April 27 TASS -- The Greek Government, sport organizations and people reject the commercialization of the Olympic flame relay at the 1984 summer games in Los Angeles. There is not a single person in this country who would not be angry at the defamation of the games' sacred symbol -- the Olympic flame, which has been made an object of selling-and-buying by the Americans.

After the Greek Government called for boycotting the Olympic torch relay, the Greek National Olympic Committee cancelled preparations for the ceremony of kindling the flame for the Los Angeles games, slated for May 3, wire services reported.

A spokesman for the Greek National Olympic Committee said his committee was no longer interested in kindling the flame for the summer games in Los Angeles since the abuse of the Olympic torch for commercial purposes might have tragic consequences for the Olympic movement as a whole.

Greek sport officials motivated their decision also by the position taken by the 1984 Olympic organizers, who had been repeatedly requested to scrap their plan to sell the right to carry the torch on individual legs of the relay route. But attempts to work out any agreement had been cold-shouldered by the overseas profit-seekers, who are engaging in Olympic preparations.

Since the very first days after Los Angeles was awarded the right to host the games, the International Olympic Committee has made one concession after another to the organizers, who have misused their "private status" for the sole purpose of making maximum profits with minimum investment. The torch relay is no exception. IOC President Juan Antonio Samaranch recently said that what was unacceptable in Europe was possible in the United States.

So there will be no Olympic flame relay in the Old World. The flame's custodians say: "Americans may come here and get it, relay it to New York by satellite or do whatever else they wish. But the Greek will not share in this."

The Olympic flame is to the Greeks, among other things, a national pride. The general feeling here is against anybody soiling things that are held sacred by the nation.

Atanasios Tsartsanos, secretary of the Greek NOC, told the ASSOCIATED PRESS it would be better if the Olympic flame was kindled for Los Angeles in the IOC headquarters in Lausanne from the torch of the 1984 winte games, which was kept there.

The Olympic flame is to flare up in the Los Angeles coliseum on July 28. The spectators' attention then will be rivited to a torch that will have been carried by people united not by their devotion to the Olympic idea but by their having fat bank accounts. When finally kindled, the Olympic flame will hover over the coliseum against the background of a huge Coca-Cola ad.

U.S. WAGING 'BLACKMAIL' CAMPAIGN AGAINST UNESCO

LD282120 Moscow TASS in English 2105 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] New York April 28 TASS -- By TASS correspondent Valentin Vasilets.

A fierce campaign against the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) is continuing in the United States. The only "fault" of this organization is that it does not blindly obey Washington's orders.

As is known, the Reagan administration presented an ultimatum to the international body: Unless it changes its behaviour, the United States will withdraw from it and stop financial support for inter-governmental scientific and cultural programmes. Keeping its pressure on UNESCO, Washington proclaims time and again its plans to "review" its activity. First, American Congress announced its intention to send a commission to the UNESCO headquarters. Then, the U.S. Department of State made public its own plans to this effect.

Washington officials are acting with customary imperial arrangance, as if it were not an international organization grouping 161 nations, but a company in Kansas or Montana. The UNESCO leadership had to bring home to the politicos with no sense of reality that U.S. jurisdiction does not apply to the international organization and that the question of investigation may be officially raised only by the government of a member state.

The American Administration is doing its utmost to enlist support of other countries for its campaign or blackmail against UNESCO. It initiated the drawing of a long list of grievances against UNESCO which was presented on behalf of members of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD), which groups major capitalist countries.

The American press does not conceal that the attack is spearheaded against young developing nations which make up the majority of UNESCO members. Washington dislikes their efforts to put an end to discrimination in the field of economic, information and cultural relations. According to THE NEW YORK TIMES, Washington and its allies want to compel developing countries to moderate their political demands.

It is noted at the United Nations that the point at issue is, in fact, an attempt to undermine the effectiveness of the mechanism of international cooperation, developed during years of hard work, and replace it with a kind of Pax Americana, that is, a system when the United States and allies enjoy a decisive vote. The United Nations Organization itself and all its programmes, decisions and initiatives aimed at putting an end to imperialist domination and inequality of developing countries are subjected to no less malicious attacks, whether the matter concerns a new international economic order, Law of the Sea Convention, Conference on Trade and Development (UNCTAD), etc.

LUNS' OSLO PRESS CONFERENCE REMARKS ASSAILED

Levin Commentary

LD282256 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1930 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] In a cable from Oslo, it is reported that, at a press conference held there, NATO Secretary General Luns forcefully defended the need for further deployment of U.S. medium-range nuclear missiles in West Europe. Viktor Levin is at the microphone:

At present Luns is touring the capitals of the NATO states in connection with his imminent retirement from the post of NATO secretary general. The name of his successor -- it will be former British Foreign Secretary Carrington -- and the date of the transfer of the post -- 25 June -- are already known. Luns is making a farewell visit. On such occasions, things are usually limited to reciprocal compliments and wishes of good health. But Luns, by all accounts, even in his last moment in the post of NATO secretary general, continues with maniacal stubborness the line of belligerent militarism which he has pursued with the same fervor as the U.S. Administration. At the Oslo press conference, Luns said in particular that further deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles is the only path to forcing -- this is precisely what Luns said -- forcing the Soviet leadership to continue negotiations. Almost every word is a lie in this statement.

Nobody has ever yet succeeded nor will they succeed in forcing the Soviet Union, because our country does not give in to pressure or to blackmail. We have strong nerves and sound positions. Therefore, it behooves others to talk with us in a totally different tone. As for the substance of the question of continuing negotiations, Luns crudely distorts the truth here also. The Soviet Union's position is absolutely clear and has been expounded more than once at the highest level. Only one thing is needed for negotiations on nuclear arms limitations in Europe to become feasible once again, namely, a return to the situation that existed before the start of the deployment of U.S. medium-range missiles on the continent.

This is all absolutely and clearly well known to Luns as well. Then why, the question arises, does he once again try his hardest to justify and substantiate the stock-piling of U.S. nuclear armaments in Europe. The answer to this question, in my opinion, lies not only in Luns' zealous service of the militarists from the Pentagon, but in his endeavors to stifle the voices of protest which are sounding ever louder in West Europe. The recent peace marches have shown quite convincingly that wide circles of the European public see the deployment of U.S. missiles as the main obstacle on the path to constructive dialogue between East and West, and resolutely demand the withdrawal of those missiles which are already installed in Europe. Thus, Luns resorts to mendacious conjectures in his efforts to break the wave of protest. But this is just as hopeless as attempts to put pressure on the Soviet Union.

TASS Analyst on Remarks

LD281650 Moscow TASS in English 1607 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 28 TASS -- TASS political analyst Yuriy Kornilov writes:

Europe is again swept by a powerful wave of the anti-war and anti-missiles movement. The better millions of people come to realise the great danger of turning Western Europe into a launching pad for American first-strike weapons, the more actively the architects of this policy are trying to bring down the intensity of the anti-war struggle with the help of all sorts of tricks. This is the aim of the "farewell tour" of a number of West European capitals by the NATO Secretary General Joseph Luns.

The trick used by this aged NATO strategist who is going to give up his post to Lord Carrington from Brtain next June is anything but new: He resorts to the trite allegations about the non-existent "Soviet threat" and tries to intimidate narrow-minded people with the inventions about "Moscow's aggressiveness". This time, however, he did not confine himself to these inventions alone, because the task of Luns was not only to denigrate the peaceful policy of the Soviet Union, but also to try and justify the militaristic actions of his Washington patrons.

Luns was going out of his way to achieve this purpose. Judging by the assertions of this NATO "hawk", the U.S. is deploying "Pershing" and cruise missiles in Western Europe not for turning this continent to its nuclear hostage but with the only aim to achieve progress in the limitation of nuclear armament. A further deployment of the missiles is the only way towards the continuation of the talks, the NATO secretary general emphasized, speaking at a press conference in Oslo.

It is common knowledge that none other than Washington, which is doing its utmost to upset the military-strategic parity that has formed in the world, has deliberately undermined the very process of the limitation and reduction of nuclear armaments and disrupted the talks on strategic armaments, as well as those on the nuclear armaments in Europe. Today, when the talks have been disrupted and the tension in Europe and outside it has mounted, Washington has changed its rhetoric and is now trying to pose as a peacemaker. According to its statements, it allegedly comes out for a dialogue. However, the question arises: What is to be discussed during this dialogue? Perhaps, Washington is going to discuss how many and what types of missiles trained on the Soviet Union and its allies it intends to deploy in Europe?

The Soviet Union will never take part in these so-called talks, and Joseph Luns tells lies when he asserts that the deployment in Europe of the U.S. first-strike weapons is a way to a dialogue. A NATO secretary general, even if he is busy getting prepared for a resignation, should know better than anybody else the principled stand of the Soviet Union on the problem of the limitation of the nuclear armaments in Europe. At present, the same as earlier, this country resolutely comes out for delivering the continent from the nuclear threat. There is no need to convince us of the usefulness of a dialogue and talks. As soon as the United States and the NATO countries which are acting at one with it take steps towards restoring the situation that existed before the beginning of the deployment of new American missiles in Western Europe, the Soviet Union will not be long in responding to these steps. This is a real way to the talks. However, this is exactly the way that is carefully avoided by the Washington patrons of Mr Luns. This was confirmed by Luns himself at the same press conference in Oslo, when he strongly advocated for a further buildup of American nuclear armaments in Western Europe. The result was that instead of pacifying the Europeans, J. Luns achieved the opposite. His statements show once again that the U.S. is already regarding Western Europe as a theatre of military operation where Washington is going to use all kinds of weapons and where it is going to wage a war "to the last European".

KRASNAYA ZVEZDA DENOUNCES NATO MILITARY STRATEGY

PM291414 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Apr 84 First Edition p 3

[Lieutenant General M. Proskurin article based on foreign press material under the rubric "NATO -- Bloc of War and Aggression": "Strategy of Adventurism"]

[Text] The imperialist bloc's chief power -- the United States -- exerted and continues to exert a decisive influence on the shape of NATO's coalition military strategy, which has a clearly aggressive thrust.

This is accounted for by a number of factors: by the fact that the United States possesses the strongest military-economic potential in the North Atlantic alliance with the most developed military technology; by the fact that its military might constitutes the basis of the bloc's allied armed forces; and, finally, by the fact that the Pentagon's representatives have a strong grip on the main controls of the NATO war machine.

The strategic concepts of this militarist alliance invariably follow in the wake of the adventurist U.S. strategy. Originally the strategy of "massive retaliation," which was current in the United States, was taken as the basis of the NATO coalition's military strategy. From 1967 to the present day, the strategy of "flexible response," which was also formulated up to a certain time, has been current in NATO. The Pentagon's influence within NATO's military organization is so great that it is sometimes hard to determine where strategic concepts officially adopted by the bloc's military-political leadership are in force and where purely American ones are in force. In order to be able to understand this gobbledygook, we must familiarize ourselves, if only briefly, with the main points of present U.S. military strategy.

Defense Secretary C. Weinberger has described it as a strategy of "direct confrontation" between the United States and the USSR on a global and a regional scale. "We," he declared, "will spend everything necessary to increase America's military might and secure an advantage over the Soviet Union."

However, it is not just the security of the USSR and its allies but also that of all mankind that is threatened for the "direct confrontation" strategy includes guidelines for the accelerated preparation of the material base for unleashing wars of different scales and intensity in different parts of the world, with the indispensable involvement of the European NATO partners in these wars, and in the illusory hope of achieving victory.

The chief gamble continues to be made on preparing for a strategic nuclear war with multiple options for use of strategic forces in it -- ranging from so-called "limited" nuclear strikes to their massive use against a whole range of targets on USSR territory. This also provides for the waging of a protracted nuclear war, that is, "over several weeks or even months."

American strategy places special emphasis on preparing for a so-called "limited" nuclear war. The Washington administration pictures this chiefly in regions remote from the United States, above all in Europe. This extremely dangerous and perfidious design envisages a very definite yet totally ephemeral aim -- to safeguard U.S. territory against crushing retaliation by laying West Europe open to a counterstrike.

NATO strategy is also assuming an increasingly adventurist nature under the influence of guidelines issuing from the other side of the ocean. Its essence and aims are determined by the desire of the most aggressive circles of imperialism, above all American imperialism, to wage a global offensive against the world of socialism -- which is embodied in the "crusade" proclaimed by U.S. President Reagan against socialism as a social system -- to achieve military superiority over the Warsaw Pact Organization, and to impose "Atlanticist" diktat on the Soviet Union and its allies from a position of strength.

All this is reflected in the emergence of a number of new elements in the views of NATO politicians and strategists on waging a coalition war in Europe. The "flexible response" strategy placed chief emphasis on preparing for a universal nuclear war. This is not ruled out now. At the same time, under pressure from Washington, more and more attention is being devoted to enhancing the readiness of the bloc's allied armed forces to unleash and wage a "limited" nuclear war. This aim envisages the presence within the NATO allied armed forces in Europe of nuclear forces and means which would ensure that they are capable of conducting lengthy combat operations and achieving the political and military-strategic aims of war without even using U.S. strategic offensive forces.

The deployment of American first-strike nuclear missiles in a number of the bloc's West European countries -- deployment imposed by Washington -- is precisely a concrete expression of this adventurist aim. Seeking to weaken the mass antimissile movement, American and NATO propaganda try to present the "Euromissiles" from across the ocean almost as a panacea against a nuclear apocalypse. It maintains that the 108 Pershing II and 464 cruise missiles in West Europe will create some kind of "small nuclear umbrella" allegedly capable of giving a "limited" nuclear war an "isolated nature" and preventing it from escalating into a universal nuclear catastrophe.

There is hardly any need to demonstrate the absurdity of such allegations. Any nuclear conflict is particularly dangerous because it is fraught with a direct threat of escalation into a universal nuclear war with all the fatal consequences for mankind.

Another circumstance must also be taken into account. Pershing II and cruise missiles are first-strike weapons which pose an additional strategic threat to the Soviet Union and its allies. The Pershing II's being deployed in West Europe differ from American ICBM's in that they reach their target approximately five times more quickly -- which still further increases the threat of a surprise strike being made and, consequently, of nuclear war being unleashed. As Comrade K.U. Chernenko's reply to the message from the delegation of the Italian city of Assisi and representatives of the Franciscan order emphasizes, "the threat of nuclear war is really increasing as a result of the deployment of new American missiles which has begun in Europe and the sharp activation of the forces of imperialism, which is openly seeking military-strategic superiority over the USSR and world supremacy."

Contrary to the assertions of militant Atlanticists, the American missiles in Europe do not strengthen the security even of the NATO countries themselves. On the contrary, they harbor the threat that Washington will involve these countries in its military and, moreover, nuclear adventures, disregarding the will of the European peoples and without their governments' leave. The responsibility for such a gloomy prospect lies not only with the American Administration but also with the West European circles in power which let themselves be led by it and which pander to its militarist obsession.

The calculations of the American and NATO bosses that the Soviet Union would respond to the nuclear missile blackmail by weakening and surrendering its positions have also come to naught. Under conditions of the sharply exacerbated international situation, when West Europe is being turned into a launch site for U.S. nuclear missiles targeted on the USSR and its allies, our country is quite naturally taking the necessary defensive countermeasures. As already reported, the USSR has by agreement with its allies installed operational-tactical missiles with increased ranges in positions in the GDR and the CSSR. "Let everyone know," Comrade K.U. Chernenko declared at his meeting with the voters of Moscow's Kuybyshevskiy Electoral Okrug, "that no lovers of military adventures will succeed in catching us unawares and that no potential aggressor can hope to avoid a crushing counterstrike."

In connection with the rapid development of military hardware and taking into account the reequipping of troops with new models of arms, concepts for waging war using conventional means of destruction are also being elaborated in Washington and, under pressure from it, within NATO. As KRASNAYA ZVEZDA has already reported, the United States has adopted the concept of an "air-land operation." Its essence was reflected in the "Rogers plan," which was examined by the NATO Military Planning Committee in December 1982.

The plan's author -- American General Rogers, NATO supreme allied commander, Europe -- sets the task of achieving the North Atlantic's bloc's superiority over the Warsaw Pact in terms of conventional and, above all, highly accurate arms and on this basis preparing NATO troops to conduct operations with simultaneous fire damage to enemy troops over the entire depth of their operational formation.

The theory of "second wave attack," which lies at the basis of the Rogers plan, consists, according to the general, of the desire in the event of war to "destroy the second echelon of Warsaw Pact troops by using ultramodern electronic intelligence facilities and new missiles, conventionally armed, but with exceptionally high tactical and technical specifications."

To get the West European countries to adopt this plan, its supporters try to depict the matter as though the Pentagon's chief representative in NATO is gambling on conventional weapons -- which is said to attest to his desire to lessen the West's dependence on nuclear weapons. This is nothing but a crudely worked propaganda trick. Rogers himself admits that nuclear weapons reamin the chief means of armed struggle and the command of the North Atlantic bloc "will be the first to use them if an appropriate situation arises." The modernization of conventional arms within NATO should be regarded as a substantial addition to the improvement and buildup of the nuclear potential.

The concept of "forward defense" is a constituent part of the NATO strategy of "flexible response." According to this concept, in the event of war the troops of the first strategic echelon deployed right by the borders of the Warsaw Pact states must not only prevent losses of the [NATO] bloc countries' territory but also create a favorable situation for conducting offensive operations. It is envisaged here that combat operations will be shifted onto enemy territory at the very start of an armed conflict. It is also noteworthy that to resolve these tasks, the U.S. and NATO leadership is seeking to ensure the more favorable strategic positioning of its troops in West Europe. It is planned, in particular, to carry out a considerable redeployment of the American troops in the FRG closer to the borders of the GDR and the CSSR.

As we can see, the military strategy of the North Atlantic bloc reflects the extreme aggressiveness and the reckless adventurism of its American analogue.

TRADE TIES WITH U.S., JAPAN, WEST EUROPE COMPARED

LD232107 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 23 Apr 84

[Text] The Reagan administration's policy aimed at breaking off mutually advantageous business relations between East and West is suffering one failure after another. Fresh evidence of this is the results of the Soviet Union's foreign trade last year. Despite the U.S. attempts at torpedoing economic links between the Soviet Union and the countries of West Europe, international affairs journalist Yuriy Maksimov notes, the volume of their reciprocal trade continues to rise. The political realism of the leaders of the West European countries finds its reflection in this as does their endeavor to protect their own economic interests.

West German companies, as in previous years, are the leading partners of Soviet foreign trade associations. Trade turnover between them in 1983 reached a record level of $9 billion. The USSR's and Finland's business contacts are also developing successfully. Reciprocal trade of the two countries rose $6.7 billion.

Trade links between the USSR and France were distinguished last year by great dynamism. As was stressed during the recent session of the Soviet-French minor commission in Moscow, a trend toward raising the level of economic relations between the two countries can be observed. Indeed, trade turnover between the two countries rose by almost 17 percent, enabling France to hold third place in trade with the USSR among the developed industrial capitalist countries.

The USSR's commercial contacts with the United States and Japan developed differently. The obstructionist stance of Washington, and of Tokyo, following the former, on the issue of economic relations with the Soviet Union could only negatively affect their trade with our country.

This is why trade turnover with U.S. firms declined by 15 percent, and by 17 percent with Japanese firms. Primarily the firms of the United States and Japan have suffered from this. The policy of freezing contacts and the pursuit of a line of economic embargo toward the USSR and other socialist countries are having repercussions, as many times before, on the initiators. Such is the logic of international economic relations. Both Washington and Tokyo should have learned this long ago.

AFRO-ASIAN CONFERENCE CONCLUDES IN KABUL

LD200449 Moscow TASS in English 1707 GMT 19 Apr 84

[Text] Kabul, April 19 TASS -- TASS correspondent Sergey Alayev reports:

The consultative conference of representatives of the public and national solidarity committees of Asian countries, members of the Afro-Asian Peoples' Solidarity Organization ended here today. Delegations of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, Bangladesh, India, Kampuchea, KPDR, Laos, Mongolia, Nepal, Philippines, Sri Lanka, USSR, Vietnam and the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen took part in the meeting. The joint communique of the conference points to the growing threat to independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of Asian states, which comes from imperialist countries, with the United States at the head, which by their policy from the position of strength seek to destabilise the situation in the continent. The decision was taken to build up efforts at the national level to mobilise the public opinion of the organization member-countries for struggle against conspiracies of American imperialism, Chinese hegemonism, transnational corporations, and neo-colonialist forces.

The participants in the conference expressed unanimous and firm opinion that it is necessary to turn Asia into a peace region, the TASS correspondent has been told by Emtiaz Hasan, deputy chairman of the Peace, Solidarity, and Friendship Organization of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. They denounced the dangerous militaristic preparations of imperialist countries on the territory of Japan, South Korea, and the Indian Ocean. The conference passed an address to the Afghan people in honour of the approaching sixth anniversary of the victory of the April national-democratic revolution in Afghanistan. The address denounced subversive activities by American imperialism and regional reaction against the April Revolution and the Afghan people, and demands an end to imperialist interference in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The document expresses support for the Afghan Government's constructive proposals aimed at political settlement of the situation around Afghanistan. The participants in the conference called upon all peaceful, progressive, and democratic forces of the planet to strengthen solidarity with the struggle of the people of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan for peace and social progress.

EDUCATION MINISTER MEETS WITH AMBASSADORS

PM300814 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Meeting with Diplomats"]

[Text] USSR Minister of Education M.A. Prokofyev met with the heads of diplomatic missions accredited in the Soviet Union 26 April.

The diplomats were told about the tasks facing the Soviet educational system in light of the reform of general educational and vocational schools.

The meeting was organized by the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Protocol Section.

CIA, U.S. 'STATE TERRORISM' CAMPAIGNS DISCUSSED

LD280110 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1030 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] We present the program: "U.S. State Terrorism From Nicaragua to Vietnam." Taking part in the program are (Oleg Mikhaylovich Tarin), historian; Viktor Nikolayevich Levin, All-Union Radio commentator; and Vladimir Yakovlevich Tsvetov, political observer of Central Television and All-Union Radio.

[Tsvetov] Hello, comrades. Addressing voters on 2 March, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko said -- and I quote -- the last few years have been marked by a sharp activation of the policy of the most aggressive forces of U.S. imperialism, a policy of open militarism, of claims for world domination, of resistance to progress, and violations of the rights and freedoms of the peoples. Many U.S. state bodies are engaged in the concrete implementation of the policy that Comrade Chernenko described in a very accurate way.

Perhaps the fullest embodiment of imperialist foreign policy principles is to be found in the activity of the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. I would like to quote a U.S. Government document. This is a secret report presented in 1954 to the then U.S. President, Eisenhower. The report contains the following lines: In the interests of national policy, an important requirement is the creation of an aggressive, secret, political, and semimilitary organization. There are no rules in this kind of game. The usual norms of human behavior, therefore, are unacceptable here. It may turn out to be necessary to acquaint the American people with this, so it might understand and support this basically repulsive philosophy.

What kind of organization is this that is called aggressive, secret, political, and semimilitary in the report? It is the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. What are the CIA actions mentioned in the report with a frankness quite unusual for documents of this kind? For example: These actions have at their foundation a repulsive philosophy. They are secret operations. International terrorism is one form of the secret operations. Before we start talking about these operations directly, let us have a few words about the history of the CIA. (Oleg Mikhaylovich), could you give us this?

[Tarin] The U.S. CIA was created in 1947. The first frosts of the approaching cold war had struck U.S. policy. There were people in Washington who even then thought it was not enough to freeze people in a cold war. They wanted to turn them into ashes in a hot war. In the newly organized CIA, they saw an instrument that might assist in transforming the cold war into a hot war. However, the National Security Law of 1947, on the grounds of which the CIA made its appearance, defined the agency's powers and obligations in the most general form. The law did not even specify precisely the right of the CIA to carry out secret operations. In subsequent years, successive Presidents have made good the lack of juridical foundations for the CIA's activity by their own directives, and these have been made into a single code of behavior for the CIA.

[Levin] Let me illustrate what has been said by (Oleg Mikhaylovich) with the directive that was approved by the U.S. President in 1955, clearly under the influence of the report Vladimir Yakovlevich cited. The CIA was set the following tasks: to create and to use problems of various kinds against international communism; to discredit international communism; to weaken the strength of its parties and organizations; in accordance with established policy, to develop clandestine resistance and facilitate secret and partisan operations in regions where international communism is prevailing and threatening.

Thus, the CIA was set the objective of combatting international communism. By this, they mean the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, and colonial and dependent countries that have risen to fight for their political and economic independence. Those capitalist states, including members of NATO, whose governments do not wish to subject their policy to U.S. diktat also became the targets of the CIA. The main means for achieving this objective were defined, too: secret operations.

[Tsvetov] I would like to draw your attention, (Oleg Mikhaylovich) and Viktor Nikolayevich, to the following question: Many secret CIA operations had become public knowledge by the year 1975 and a special commission of the U.S. Congress was compelled to take up the investigation of this organization's activities. At the same time, assertions were made that the leaders of the United States had been deceived by the espionage people, that the government and the President knew nothing about the operations that -- using the language of the report to Eisenhower that I have already quoted -- do not accept the norms of human behavior. At the time, journalists defined the CIA as an invisible government -- a scathing definition, of course, but to what extent does it accurately reflect relations between the Washington administration and the CIA?

[(Tarin)] To make it clear, let me tell you about Directive (?NSAN)-40, dated 17 February 1970. According to the directive, the CIA director is charged with the responsibility of planning and carrying out secret operations in accordance with tasks of foreign and domestic policy of the United States. The director of the CIA must coordinate the agency's activities with the State Department and the Pentagon, and obtain agreement to its actions from the U.S. ambassador in the country concerned. That is, the criminal measures of the CIA, measures that are against the law, were carried out not simply with the knowledge of the government, but upon its order. It is incorrect, therefore, to call the CIA the invisible government of the United States because the CIA is a government body subject to the Washington administration, including the President. With Reagan's coming to power, the role of the CIA has grown in an unusual way. Perhaps for the first time in the history of the United States, Reagan stated publicly, in October 1983, that secret operations are an integral part of U.S. policy.

[Levin] A recent example confirms what the President said. In February, U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, during a tour of Central and Latin American countries, told a Caracas news conference that the Sandinist Government of Nicaragua should be worried about its power in that country. Precisely 24 hours after the press conference, counterrevolutionaries on U.S. A-37 aircraft, supplied by the CIA, carried out bombing strikes against Nicaragua.

[(Tarin)] I would like to mention an extremely significant detail: Casey, the present CIA director, is a member of the U.S. Government -- and this for the first time in the entire history of the existence of the CIA [as heard]. In addition, Casey is the President's chief adviser on intelligence services and the coordinator of the activity of all these secret organizations. At least twice a week, Casey confers with the President. He can telephone Reagan at any time, whom he addresses familiarly as Ron. The West German magazine, SPIEGEL, which in no way can be suspected of having left-wing views, wrote quite acidly: The U.S. President deprives the poor citizens of the United States of their state assistance and the cities of money from the federal government, but Reagan has promised America's espionage organs the greatest expansion since the fifties and the time of the cold war. So it is only upon the government's initiative and only with its sanction that the CIA carries out all its activities, including the so-called secret operations, which should be described as state terrorism on an international scale.

[Tsvetov] Let us now try to sketch out what the concept of secret operations includes.

[Tarin] It seems to me that CIA Director Casey himself gave the theoretical definition of U.S. secret operations, if one can use that kind of expression. He said: If we deprive ourselves of the capability of acting in support of friendly governments that are threatened with collapse under the influence of internal forces or external aggression, if we are unable to hamper the suppression of groups fighting for and defending U.S. interests and values in overseas countries, then this will damage our national security and our leadership in the free world. As far as the practical side of secret operations is concerned, this amounts to coups d'etat, as in Chile; the assassination of political leaders, as in the case of Eduardo Mondlane, the organization of armed invasions of sovereign countries as in Cuba, and the carrying out of sabotage, which many countries from Central America to Southeast Asia have come up against. It is provocation, incitement to antigovernment action, the distribution of subversive literature, and the fabrication of falsehood. In a word, there is hardly any article in the criminal codices of the countries of the world, including the United States, that the CIA would not violate.

[Levin] To that list I would like to add the inspiration of slanderous campaigns accusing the socialist countries of being involved in international terrorism, of using chemical weapons in Afghanistan and Kampuchea, of creating anti-Soviet and anti-communist organizations from among traitors and renegades and dissidents, or organizing such major anti-Soviet provocations as the incident with the South Korean aircraft, and the assistance of the counterrevolutionary elements in Poland. In a word, the range is as abominable as it is long.

[Tsvetov] U.S. aggression in Vietnam and the activity there of the CIA have become, so to speak, the yardstick for all subsequent aggressive actions undertaken by the United States. People speak, for example, about the Lebanese Vietnam, or about the Central American Vietnam, having in mind the increasingly clear intentions of the United States to use armed interference in the affairs of Nicaragua. It seems necessary, therefore, to remind listeners about the acvities of the CIA during the Vietnamese adventure of the United States.

[Tarin] The activity of the CIA in Vietnam was carried out within the framework of the Phoenix program. It was worked out by then CIA Director Colby. Taking part in the implementation of the plan were South Vietnamese police forces, information services, and South Vietnamese and U.S. military units. Giving evidence before a U.S. Senate Commission in 1971, Colby admitted that during the implementation of the Phoenix plan, more than 20,000 people had been killed. However, the Saigon government provided a more reliable figure: 41,000. Even this figure has been very much understated. To this number of victims of U.S. aggression one has to add tens of thousands of Vietnamese who were destroyed by napalm, white phosphorus, poisonous substances, and pellet bombs. The CIA was involved in the use of weapons for the mass destruction of people in Vietnam. It is known that Colby personally introduced a monthly quota for the destruction of the civilian population, which they had to carry out because it was obligatory. One remembers the fascist chastisers and their evil deeds on the lands occupied by Hitlerite Germany during World War II. One American journal published an interview with a former senior CIA staff member, Marchetti, who was well-informed about the Phoenix program. Marchetti said that in their quest for Vietnamese patriots, CIA staff burned entire villages. They killed their inhabitants to the last individual and carried out bestialities comparable only with the Gestapo. Marchetti gave an example of torture in which the barrel of the revolver was inserted into the victim's ear. If they could not get him to confess, they fired. The skull blew into pieces.

[Levin] Perhaps there is some point in returning once again to Colby's testimony to the Senate. He was asked: Is it true that CIA secret operations reflect the interests of national policy? Colby replied: As a rule the initiative in implementing these operations stems from the U.S. Government -- the President, the National Security Council. Besides, Colby stressed, Congress is told about them. In the present case, the plea that one is carrying out orders given by others -- a usual one for criminals -- does have some foundation. The orders for carrying out the secret operations in Vietnam were indeed received by the CIA from the government.

[Tsvetov] If we turn now to what is taking place in Nicaragua and El Salvador, and what has taken place in Grenada, then it is a very familiar picture that appears before us, familiar by events in Vietnam. The forms and methods of U.S. secret operations have not changed. Before looking at U.S. secret operations in Central America, it is essential to deal with CIA activity against Afghanistan. In the 5 years since the Afghan revolution, the United States has spent $218 million on undermining its gains. In 1983-1984, it was planned that a further $105 million should be spent for this purpose. The greater part of these resources is spent by the CIA on maintaining military camps in Pakistan, where U.S. reconnaisance people train spies, saboteurs, and whole gangs of murderers for infiltration into Afghanistan. Three hundred U.S. instructors are working in the camps.

At the beginning of this year, the Afghan BAKHTAR NEWS AGENCY gave the world documentary confirmation of the hostile activity of U.S. reconnaissance services against Afghanistan. This was a CIA memorandum compiled in September 1983, It set out the objectives of the U.S. Government, which it is seeking to achieve through the hands of the espionage services. These are: to destabilize the political and economic situation in Afghanistan; to isolate it on the international arena; to support the counterrevolution. One can illustrate the way in which the CIA is trying to destabilize the situation in Afghanistan with the following example: In March of this year, Afghanistan's security organs arrested Ghulam Khaydar, a former student. He reached Kabul from Pakistan. It was discovered that the man arrested had on him a cellophane bag weighing about 500 grams. In the packet was a strong poison, potassium cyanide. With that quantity of poison it is possible to kill several tens of thousands of people. Ghulam Khaydar was sent to carry out this bestial operation in Kabul by the CIA. Blowing up public buildings, schools, and mosques; killings; and acts of sabotage -- such is the handwriting of the CIA in Afghanistan. Let us return now to Central America. (Oleg Mikhaylovich), please.

[(Tarin)] THE NEW YORK TIMES has noticed correctly that the company, as the CIA is called in the jargon of U.S. espionage, is now having a boom. One of the reasons for this boom is the desire of the Washington administration to suppress, or at least to hold back by terrorist methods, revolutionary processes throughout the world, including Central America. It was indeed under advice from CIA Director Casey that Reagan undertook the aggression against Grenada. As far as the CIA is concerned, it carried out the espionage and sabotage-training for the U.S. invasion of the island. First of all, it is essential to stress that the attack upon Grenada, which was organized by the CIA, was carried out upon the personal instructions of President Reagan. To start with, the CIA concerned itself with fabricating proof of the threat to the security of the United States in order to justify the invasion: Thus, the CIA inspired reports about the discovery of Soviet weapons on Grenada, delivered there for subversive actions, as the CIA stated. In reality, however, the CIA itself, in secret, took weapons with Soviet markings onto the island. These had come into the hands of the CIA in Vietnam.

Then the CIA infiltrated its own agents into the leadership of Grenada. They were to kill Prime Minister Maurice Bishop themselves or to provoke conflict in the government, in the course of which it would be possible to deal with the prime minister. As is now known, the CIA managed to do this. Alongside the subversive actions against Grenada, rehearsals were held for the invasion. When the coup took place on Grenada, U.S. soldiers landed on the island precisely in accordance with the plan worked out during the rehearsal.

Now the efforts of the U.S. CIA have been concentrated on Nicaragua. In revolutionary Nicaragua, U.S. ruling circles see a source of danger for their neocolonialist policy in Central America, so all throughts of the U.S. Government are concentrated on stifling the Sandinist revolution. The term "secret war of the CIA against Nicaragua" can often be seen in the press. It can only be called secret to the extent that it has not been officially declared. In reality, the espionage and sabotage department from Langley -- it is there that the CIA Headquarters is situated -- makes not the slightest secret of its subversive operations against Nicaragua. It even boasts about them. With the entry of President Reagan into the White House, there began what the American press regards as the dirty little U.S. war against Nicaragua. U.S. instructors developed the training of Somozists for acts of sabotage on the territory of Nicaragua. In 1981-82, 429 attacks by counterrevolutionary bands were recorded.

[Levin] In 1983, the number of bandit attacks increased. I would like to dwell in a little more detail upon what the terrorists recruited, trained, and armed by the CIA are doing in Nicaragua. They are killing. They are killing teachers, they are killing doctors. In March 1983, a quarter of the workers at a hospital in northern Nicaragua fell victim to Somozist bands. In April of the same year, the terrorists killed 12 people -- the staff of a mobile hospital headed by a volunteer doctor from the GDR, (Georg Pflau). They kill Nicaraguan activists paving the way of the new life. In 1983, about 1,000 fighters of the Sandinist militia died.

However, the killings and the terror are bringing the United States success in Nicaragua. The CIA has decided to turn to the experience that has been tried and tested in Chile, where the United States made the economy howl, to use an expression of Kissinger, the former secretary of state. Alongside continuing the terror, the CIA has gone to economic sabotage, to attempts to destroy the country's infrastructure.

At the end of 1983, saboteurs damaged the coffee harvest. At the beginning of 1984, they did the same to the cotton crop. These crops bring Nicaragua the greatest inflows of foreign currency. The CIA saboteurs destroyed five oil storage installations in the Port of Corinto. As a result, a considerable part of the oil stocks of Nicaragua was lost. An oil pipeline was blown up in Puerto Sandino. More than $100 million damage was done to the national economy. The activity of the terrorists is in direct proportion to the allocations of the CIA for subversive actions. In 1983, $24 million was allocated from special funds for aggressive actions by Somozists. For the new financial year, CIA Director Casey has already asked for $80 million.

At the same time, pressure upon Nicaragua is being intensified from El Salvador and Honduras. The U.S. CIA is also operating there. Espionage aircraft violate Nicaragua's airspace nearly every day. The brasshats of Honduras, urged on by U.S. reconnaissance, do not halt at bombing the territory of a neighboring country. Under the pretext of different kinds of military maneuvers, Honduran troops and about 6,000 U.S. servicemen have come right up to the frontiers of Nicaragua. The Nicaraguans say with complete foundation that the danger of invasion has never been so real.

[Tsvetov] I would like to dwell on the secret operations of the CIA carried out against Nicaragua, which have given rise to indignation throughout the world, even among NATO allies of the United States. I have in mind the mining of Nicaraguan ports. Since the end of February, 12 merchant vessels have been blasted by U.S. mines. Among them is the Soviet tanker Lugansk. The U.S. CIA made available to the Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries mines of Italian manufacture and a vessel registered in Panama, from which the mines were laid. In addition, high-speed launches belonging to the CIA were used to deliver the mines to the counterrevolutionaries. CIA instructors taught them how to handle the mines.

One recalls the acts of piracy carried out by the Hitlerite navy. Nazi submarines either sank defenseless passenger and merchant ships themselves or laid mines that blew those vessels up. After World War II, the barbarous activities of the Hitlerite navy were described as crimes against humanity. Now similar actions are being undertaken by the U.S. CIA and this is being done with the sanction of U.S. President Reagan.

[Tarin] We have touched upon just one aspect of U.S. terrorism transformed into an instrument of foreign policy. We have dwelt only upon the secret operations of the CIA. However, the methods and the style of these secret operations are inherent in all other aspects of the international activity of the U.S. Government.

When the monopolistic capital of the United States comes up against competition from West European, Japanese, and Canadian entrepreneurs, economic and political blackmail repressions, and sanctions are set in motion. In this, a great deal of work is found for the CIA.

The developing countries only have to make efforts to rid themselves of the economic and political dependence imposed upon them by U.S. imperialism, and the United States resorts to economic repression and to the use of military force. Under these conditions, the CIA also comes into play. Grenada, Nicaragua, and Lebanon are all examples of this. If any country starts to achieve success on the path of independent development, the United States tries to hold back this development, and does not even stop at organizing external armed intervention. Once again, we have to recall Grenada. The CIA is organizing and financing counterrevolutionary brigandage in Afghanistan and Kampuchea.

[Tsvetov] Thus, the secret operations of the United States are a threat to all peoples of the world. Therefore, all people, no matter which country they live in and no matter what their conviction may be, are required to be vigilant and ready to oppose U.S. terrorism. The example of Grenada has shown how important all of this is. In Grenada, the U.S. terrorist department met with success. Grenada became the graveyard not of revolution: Buried on Grenada is the myth of U.S. democracy, of the freedom the United States allegedly brings to people.

In order to crush this myth once and for all, U.S. President Reagan adopted Directive No 138. This officially elevates terrorism to the rank of U.S. law. The essence of the directive is that it permits the administration, including the CIA and the Pentagon, to undertake any armed interference in the affairs of sovereign states if their external or domestic policies are not to Washington's liking. Complete clarity was brought to the issues of U.S. terrorism by Secretary of State George Shultz. He spoke in favor of the use -- and I quote -- of specially trained military units for delivering warning strikes in any region of the world. Such is the truth about the state terrorism of the United States. Goodbye, comrades. All the best to you.

OLIN VIEWS BIPARTISAN NUCLEAR TEST BAN PROPOSAL

LD271642 Moscow World Service in English 1310 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Excerpts] A resolution has been tabled in U.S. Congress suggesting a ban on the testing and deployment of new nuclear missiles and antisatellite weapons in the United States and the Soviet Union. Here is a commentary from our observer Viktor Olin:

The resolution was sponsored by members of the House of Representatives Edward Markey, a Democrat, and Jim Leach, a Republican. On their initiative the House of Representatives last year voted overwhelmingly in favor of Soviet-American negotiations on freezing nuclear arsenals. The proposal, however, has not had any effect in practice, since the Reagan administration has been stubbornly evading talks with the Soviet Union on the freeze issue. The Republican-controlled Senate has been putting up obstacles, too. For this reason the new resolution focused on measures that would help to overcome the obstruction. The document says that if President Reagan refuses to introduce a moratorium on banning and deploying new strategic arms Congress will do so by blocking the required appropriations.

The resolution says it is essential that the Soviet Union confirm its readiness to introduce freezing. In the meantime, such readiness has been expressed on more than one occasion. The Soviet Union's position was comprehensively outlined by Konstantin Chernenko in an interview with the daily PRAVDA.

The Soviet Union advocates nuclear freeze not because it could reassert its superiority in arms over the United States, as Washington administration officials allege without substantive evidence. Objective data and authoritative experts confirm the existence of an approximate parity in the two countries' military potential. In the Soviet Union's view a freeze would help to halt the mounting nuclear arms race and turn it back towards scrapping mass-destruction weapons altogether. The resolution tabled in the United States Congress pursues the same goal. It regards a freeze as a stimulus for drafting comprehensive accords in the field of disarmament. However, there is no sign that the Reagan administration is prepared to heed this public view.

NEVADA PLANE CRASH, PENTAGON TECHNOLOGY NOTED

LD281944 Moscow TASS in English 1907 GMT 28 Apr 84

["Madness of the Arms Race" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow April 28 TASS -- By TASS news analyst Leonid Ponomarev:

The Reagan administration is rapidly implementing a programme of developing advanced types of armaments. According to a report by the ASSOCIATED PRESS, Lieutenant General Robert Bond, a veteran American test pilot, crashed to death during a testing of a classified "heavy plane" in Nevada last Thursday. His name is linked with the intensive work on the development of the so-called Stealth plane, designed to make a first nuclear strike at the Soviet defences.

The air crash in Nevada lifted a bit the shroud of secrecy over the Pentagon's frantic preparations for war -- nuclear, chemical, space, germ and even ecological. U.S. President Reagan in his recent statements (in Beijing) spoke with characteristic insincerity that he is convinced that it is impossible to win nuclear war, and that it should never be fought. Practical deeds by his administration, however, attest to the contrary. They in Washington are not only thinking about, but are preparing for nuclear war, both limited and all-out.

It is for these purposes that the Pentagon is rapidly building up its nuclear potential and developing various systems of nuclear delivery vehicles. The U.S. Armed Forces are to possess a total of nearly 29,000 nuclear warheads of 19 types by the beginning of the nineties.

If one takes into account that, according to American press reports, the United States now possesses about 26,000 nuclear munitions, that its 114 naval vessels and 73 strike submarines are constantly carrying nuclear weapons and that tactical aircraft of 15 types have been programmed to carry nuclear bombs (excluding strategic planes, ballistic missiles, etc), becomes obvious the worth of Reagan's assurances of his favouring "nuclear arms control."

The NEWSDAY newspaper reports, quoting Richard Wagner, assistant to the secretary of defense on atomic energy issues, that Pentagon researchers are actively working on nuclear armaments of the "third generation" -- an x-ray laser operating on thermonuclear energy generated by explosions of neutron bombs in outer space. The list of the Pentagon's "novelties" could be continued, but the facts, already presented, are sufficient to see how the Washington leaders, possessed by the ambitions to gain military superiority, are pushing the world towards catastrophe with devilish persistence.

Naturally, the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community will never allow a disruption of existing rough parity of forces between East and West. At the same time, the Soviet Union is doing everything possible so that reason triumph in international affairs. The Soviet leadership advanced several constructive proposals directed at strengthening peace. Among them is the proposal that all countries regard prevention of nuclear war as the chief goal of their foreign policy, freeze nuclear armaments, renounce the first use of nuclear weapons and prevent the militarization of space. The United States Government has so far not responded to these proposals.

BOGACHEV: U.S. SEEKS MILITARIZATION OF SPACE

LD281425 Moscow TASS in English 1346 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 28 TASS -- TASS political analyst on military problems Vladimir Bogachev writes:

By setting its course for the militarisation of the near-earth outer space and by announcing its intention to get prepared for combat operations in outer space, the Reagan administration is committing a grave crime against humanity, which by its consequences can be compared with the creation and utilisation by the United States of nuclear weapons in 1945.

The decisions of President Reagan on developing a large-scale anti-ballistic missile (ABM) system based in outer space and on creating anti-satellite weapon systems show the toughening of Washington's policy towards preparations for a nuclear war. The point at issue is a sharp destabilisation of the military-political situation in the world as a result of the adventuristic actions of U.S. militarism.

The destabilisation of the military-political situation is not just the worsening of relations between the socialist and capitalist camps. It is the result of the creation and deployment of the types of armaments which, in the opinion of the irresponsible American militaries and politicians, make the taking of the decision on delivering a first nuclear strike more acceptable, admissible and even rational, as they put it. The sinister essence of the U.S. space-based ABM system consists in the fact that its creation will go together with the intensive buildup U.S. offensive weapons -- the "MX", "Midgetman", "Trident-2", "Pershing-2" and other missiles.

The space-based ABM system, which would create a dangerous illusion that the U.S. will remain safe in case it unleashes a nuclear war, can stimulate the temptation among the Washington leaders to press the nuclear button with all the catastrophic consequences it involves.

Trying to deceive the world public, the Pentagon's representative Fred Ikle came up with the assertion that the realisation of U.S. space plans would allegedly move to war to the area where there are no people. This shameless lie is refuted by American specialists themselves. Space wars are no alternative to the wars on the earth, they are only a prelude to them, says Richard Garvin, a prominent U.S. scientist.

The Reagan administration, which has approved the program of the militarisation of outer space, categorically refuses, at the same time, to accept Soviet proposals on the complete prohibition of the tests and deployment of any space-based weapons intended for destroying targets on the earth, in the air and in outer space, on the elimination of the already existing anti-satellite systems and the banning of the creation of new ones.

Demonstrating its goodwill and the resolve to consolidate peace and international security by practical steps, the Soviet Union has adopted an extremely important decision not to be the first to launch into outer space any type of anti-satellite weapons, i.e. imposed a unilateral moratorium on such launches for the period while other countries, including the U.S., refrain from launching into space anti-satellite weapons of any type.

Some time ago Washington rejected Soviet proposals on the banning of anti-satellite weapon systems under the pretext that it would be impossible to verify the observance of the provisions of the agreement. Today the Reagan administration states point blank that the U.S. will not join this agreement even if the observance of its provisions can be verified.

The true cause underlying the refusal of the Reagan administration to hold talks consists in the fact that the development of space weapons have already become part of the aggressive preparations of the United States. The U.S. military are full of resolve to include outer space in their sphere of operations and use it for threatening mankind.

Announcing its programs of the space weapons buildup, Washington is actually undermining the whole process of the limitation and reduction of armaments, primarily the permanent Soviet-American treaty on the limitation of the ABM systems which is in force today. It was the agreement on the limitation of the ABM systems that has been one of the most effective and successful agreements on curbing the arms race and preventing a nuclear war.

Reagan's plans to achieve superiority over the Soviet Union, although they are very dangerous, are absolutely unrealistic. Most American specialists admit that if Washington unleashes a war, it will be practically impossible to protect the territory of the United States from a retaliatory strike. U.S. plans to dominate the world from outer space are evidence of the extremely adventuristic nature of the Pentagon's military thinking. The Pentagon's plans verge on insanity.

The Pentagon strategists should give up any hope that the Soviet Union would permit to turn outer space into a place d'armes for preparing a nuclear war against socialist countries. A necessary counterbalance will be created for any military measures of Washington aimed at achieving the U.S. domination of the near-earth orbits.

RONALD REAGAN CONTINUES TALKS WITH PRC LEADERS

With Li Xiannian, Zhao Ziyang

PM301241 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report: "Reagan's Visit to China"]

[Text] Beijing April 28 TASS -- A meeting between Li Xiannian, chairman of the People's Republic of China, and U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who is paying an official visit to China, has taken place here. According to a White House spokesman, the Chinese chairman told the U.S. President that relations between the two countries would develop despite differences between them. Reagan, for his part, stated that "the sphere of accord between the two countries was broader that the sphere of their differences."

Talks began in Beijing yesterday between Zhao Ziyang, premier of China's State Council, and the U.S. President. Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and U.S. State Secretary George Shultz are also taking part in the talks. According to an official Chinese spokesman, the talks covered a broad range of international problems. Zhao Ziyang expressed the hope that the United States would halt the further deployment of medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe, while the Soviet Union would halt its measures taken in response so that both sides could resume talks. It was the USA, as everyone knows, that, by going ahead with the deployment of its missiles in Europe, frustrated the talks whose purpose was to restrict and substantially reduce nuclear armaments. The removal of the obstacles created by Washington (which would remove the need for Soviet response measures) would pave the way to a mutually-acceptable accord.

Zhao Ziyang furthermore stated the well-known Chinese position on the so-called Kampuchean problem and made groundless charges against Vietnam.

Discussing the situation on the Korean peninsula, the Chinese premier said that China was opposed to any steps that worsened the situation in that region. In so doing, judging by the statement of the Chinese spokesman, he did not even mention the need for U.S. troop withdrawal from South Korea.

Having called upon the USA to recognize the rights of the Palestinian people and to begin a dialogue with the PLO, Zhao Ziyang did not mention the main cause of tension in the Middle East, namely, the aggressive expansionist policy of Tel Aviv, which enjoys Washington's unreserved support.

Touching upon the situation in Central America, the Chinese premier only stated that "China disapproved of U.S. actions in that area," but did not raise the question of the aggression of U.S. imperialism against Grenada and Nicaragua.

As regards relations between China and the USSR, Zhao Ziyang said that four rounds of Sino-Soviet consultations had taken place and stated the position of the Chinese side at those consultations.

XINHUA reports that Reagan assured Zhao Ziyang that "the United States would never sign an agreement with the Soviet Union on the reduction or elimination of nuclear weapons in Europe if the Soviet missiles deployed in Asia remained in place."

Unjustifiably dragging Asia into talks on the limitation of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe, he thus reiterated the U.S. Administration's militarist course and its unwillingness to seek agreement with the Soviet Union of the basis of equality and equal security. It is well known that the missiles menioned by the U.S. President are needed by the Soviet Union to ensure its security against the U.S. medium-range weapons in Asia and the Pacific which can reach targets in the whole Asian part of the USSR.

Washington April 28 TASS -- The U.S. mass media continue to give broad coverage to Reagan's visit to China, stressing that it obviously is a pre-election show. "U.S. officials make no secret of the fact that the current visit is aimed at helping Reagan to get reelected in November," the TV company CBS points out. "They hope that his image of a hawk will be mollified." THE WASHINGTON POST calls Reagan's visit "primaries in Beijing" and notes that Reagan has become "the third conservative Republican President to begin his reelection campaign in Beijing airport." Observers say, not without irony, that Reagan has even temporarily sacrificed his archreactionary conservative "convictions and "principles" to this end. "At the dinner given in his honor, Reagan raised a toast to China, the self-same China at which he was slinging mud for decades," a U.S. TV commentator said sarcastically.

The TV company NBC points out that the Chinese leaders, just like Reagan, are interested in the success of the visit. According to it, "the Chinese leaders want to get U.S. technology and money and hope that the visit will give them both." Describing the hopes and plans both sides pin on the visit, a TV commentator said that "the President had stopped his attacks on Red China while the latter renounced the revolutionary purity of its modernization program. You would see placards advertising Western goods rather than revolutionary slogans in Beijing streets."

Observers point out at the same time that the front of accord cannot conceal serious contradictions between the two countries on a number of problems. "During the U.S. President's visit in China there will be no shortage of smiles and glowing toasts with assurances of eternal friendship," the TV company says. "But all this is for the public, while in reality the problems dividing the Reagan administration and China remain, the main one of them being the problem of Taiwan."

With Deng Xiaoping

LD292115 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2010 29 Apr 84

[Text] Ronald Reagan, President of the United States, is using his official visit to the People's Republic of China to further escalate international tension. Speaking to the Chinese audience at the People's Congress hall, as well as during his talks with high-ranking Chinese representatives, the White House head has clearly set himself the aim of recording a certain common approach of Washington and Beijing to a number of international problems, especially on the anti-Soviet plane. During a meeting with Deng Xiaoping, chairman of the Political Consultative Conference, the American President again tried to draw China into efforts directed against the Soviet Union. Reagan underlined that the United States was striving to set up a strong community of nations to the east of the Soviet Union and well as to the west of it. The unprecedented arms build-up by the United States was pictured by Reagan during the meeting as a necessary measure to deter the USSR. According to a U.S. representative, Deng Xiaoping said in this connection, and I quote: "China is not opposed to the arms build-up of the United States and it has always supported these U.S. measures."

The President of the United States has used the Chinese platform not only for slanderous attacks against the USSR -- the head of the Washington administration zealously advertised American capitalism in his speeches, presenting it as some kind of a model for Chinese society. In one of his speeches, he openly advocated the free market as a key to economic success, urging China to open its doors to the West even wider. Concerning this, the XINHUA agency, reporting on the talks between Deng Xiaoping and Reagan, noted that Deng Xiaoping also pointed out some definite differences between sides on a number of international problems.

Deng Xiaoping described the Taiwan issue as the key problem in Sino-American relations and expressed the wish that the United States refrain from any actions that could hamper the unification of mainland China and Taiwan. However, as is clear from the contents of the talks between Chinese Foreign Minister Wu Xueqian and U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, the U.S. Administration has given no promises to reduce or discontinue shipments of American arms to Taiwan, or any other assurances for that matter. Political observers have noted that in his speeches the American President went so far that the Chinese side was compelled to delete his most odious pronouncements when broadcasting his speeches on television and publishing them in the press.

Agreements Signed

LD301059 Moscow TASS in English 1053 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing April 30 TASS -- The official part of U.S. President Reagan's visit to China ended today with the signing of a number of Sino-U.S. agreements and protocols.

An agreement on cooperation in taxation signed by Zhao Ziyang, premier of the State Council of China, and President Reagan is intended to provide exceptionally favourable conditions for U.S. businessmen in China. The sides also parafied [as received] an agreement on cooperation in nuclear power engineering, envisioning U.S. technology supplies to meet the needs of the Chinese nuclear power industry. The Americans say that their monopolies hope to get 10-15 billion dollars for their equipment. A protocal on cultural cooperation provides, in particular, for the establishment of extensive contacts between the Voice of America radio station and Radio Beijing.

On the same day President Reagan arrived in Shanghai.

Washington April 30 TASS -- Reagan's coterie pin on Reagan's visit to China great hopes for the consolidation of his political positions at home, badly eroded by growing U.S. public displeasure with the adventuristic and antagonistic course of his administration, which has grievously worsened international tension and dramatically escalated the threat of nuclear war. The White House has done everything possible to turn the visit into a Hollywood-like T.V. show intended to present Reagan in the best light to the U.S. voters and to secure their support for the incumbent at the presidential elections this November.

Reagan actually conducted in Beijing his re-election campaign, THE WASHINGTON POST points out. His trip to the Great Wall of China also served his election strategy. The T.V. company NBC pointed out that that trip was purely a matter of domestic American politics. He had to drive about 80 miles to the wall and back just to spend on it 20 minutes, posing for correspondents to take pictures. He was filmed not only by the press but also by a filming crew of the Republican Party, who had followed Reagan throughout his visit, shooting material for his re-election T.V. advertisements.

REAGAN'S 'ODIOUS' STATEMENTS IN PRC SPUR TENSION

LD291437 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1400 GMT 29 Apr 84

["Reagan: From Positions of Confrontation" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Beijing, 29 Apr (TASS) -- The U.S. President is using his official visit to the PRC to further step up international tension. In his address to a Chinese audience in the National People's Congress and in his talks with high-ranking Chinese representatives, R. Reagan has clearly set himself the goal of establishing some "common approach" by Washington and Beijing to a number of international problems, especially in the anti-Soviet context. At a meeting with Deng Xiaoping, the chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC -- NBC-TV notes -- the President again endeavored to draw China into efforts directed against the USSR. According to an official U.S. representative, Reagan stressed that "the United States is striving to set up a strong community of countries to the East of the USSR as well as in the West."

To his interlocutors, Reagan depicted the United States' unprecedented amassing of arms as an essential measure to "deter the USSR." According to a U.S. representative, Deng Xiaoping stated in this connection that "China is not opposed to the U.S. arms buildup. China has always supported these measures."

Disregarding the standards of behavior expected of a guest, the U.S. President used the Chinese rostrum to make slanderous attacks against the USSR. Reagan's hostile expatiations show yet again the true value of his "peacemaking" assertions about his desire for dialogue with the Soviet Union.

In his speeches, the White House chief assiduously vaunted U.S. capitalism, presenting it as some sort of "model" for Chinese society as well. In his speech at the National People's Congress, he championed the "free market" as the key to economic success. Naturally, Reagan chose to say nothing about how notorious American "values" have meant material sacrifice and deprivation and lack of political and economic rights for millions of people in the United States of America and beyond -- wherever there is a policy of neocolonialism.

The President did not stint in his praise of Chinese leaders for the fact that, as he expressed it, "they had decided to open their doors wider for the West." In this connection, Reagan particularly picked out the question of expanded possibilities for the penetration of U.S. capital into China, and expressed satisfaction that U.S. monopolies have invested nearly $700 million in oil prospecting on China's continental shelf.

XINHUA agency, reporting the 28 April talks between Deng Xiaoping and Reagan, noted that Deng Xiaoping said: "China and the USA have common views on a number of international problems, but at the same time they also have different views." Deng Xiaoping called the Taiwan question the key problem in Sino-American relations, and expressed the desire that the USA would not undertake any actions that might hinder unification of the continental part of China with Taiwan. After unification of the country, he assured, the Taiwan regime would remain unaltered, and Taiwan could further maintain existing relations with the USA and Japan.

However, it is evident from the content of the talks between Wu Xueqian, the PRC foreign minister, and Shultz, the U.S. secretary of state, that the U.S. Administration has given no promises whatsoever about halting or cutting back supplies of U.S. armaments to Taiwan or any other assurances.

Journalists covering Reagan's visit to Beijing have drawn attention to the fact that in his open preaching of the imperial course, the President had gone so far that the Chinese side was obliged to omit his most odious statements when transmitting his speeches on television and publishing them in the mass media.

'Gross Attacks' on USSR

LD281502 Moscow TASS in English 1445 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Beijing April 28 TASS -- Talks are going on here between the U.S. President Reagan and Chinese leaders in conditions of unusually strict security measures. It is reported that the number of bodyguards and all kinds of "technical specialists" who came with Reagan exceeds 300.

During a meeting between the general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, Hu Yaobang and President Reagan, the sides discussed questions connected with bilateral relations, as well as international problems. The second round of talks between the head of the State Council of the People's Republic of China Zhao Ziyang and Reagan was also held. The Chinese side again stressed that the Taiwan problem was the main obstacle on the way to a further development of the U.S.-Chinese relations.

According to the Chinese press, as a result of the visit, a U.S.-Chinese agreement on cooperation in the utilisation of nuclear energy will be initialled, and a number of other documents will be signed here.

During the talks and in his public statements, the U.S. President continues to use his visit to Beijing as an opportunity for gross attacks on the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. Shamelessly distorting the policy of the Soviet Union, Reagan is going out of his way, at the same time, to present in a favourable light the aggressive policy of his administration in various parts of the world.

Washington April 28 TASS -- American correspondents who accompany Reagan in his trip point out that the administration is trying to use this visit to further its military and political objectives in the Far East and the Pacific Basin. According to WASHINGTON POST, Reagan persistently stresses that the U.S. and China are both interested in opposing the USSR.

Commenting on the forthcoming agreement on the sales to China of the nuclear technology, Senator John Melcher, member of the energy subcommittee of the Congress, underlined that the equipment supplied by the U.S. was not safe enough, as a result of which a number of major accidents took place at atomic power plants in the U.S. The Senator stressed in this connection that to deliver American nuclear reactors and other equipment to China was the same as to "sell a dead horse" to it.

Anti-Soviet Remarks Censored

LD291349 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Commenting on President Reagan's visit to China the mass media in the United States stress that it is largely a propaganda show. Here are some details. THE WASHINGTON POST calls Reagan's trip "primaries in Beijing". Observers note that for the sake of this the President even sacrificed for the time being his conservative views. And at a luncheon in his honor he proposed a toast for China, a country he has slung mud at for decades as American television noted.

At the same time observers say that the outward signs of accord cannot conceal serious differences between the two countries on a number of issues. NBC notes that during the President's stay in China there will not be a lack of smiles, good health toasts with assurances of eternal friendship, but all this is designed for the public. In reality, NBC underlines, the problems dividing the Reagan administration and China remain, and chief among these is the problem of Taiwan. During Friday's talks with President Reagan, the Chinese State Council's Premier, Zhao Ziyang, called on the United States to recognize the Palestinian's rights and start a dialogue with the Palestine Liberation Organization. He also said China disapproves some U.S. actions in Central America. He expressed the hope that the United States will stop further deploying medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe and the Soviet Union would halt carrying out countermeasures and both sides would resume negotiations.

Observers recall that it was the United States that blasted off [as heard] negotiations by starting deployment of missiles in Europe. The purpose of the talks was to limit and considerably reduce nuclear weapons. However, President Reagan declared that the United States would never sign an agreement on limiting nuclear weapons in Europe if the Soviet missiles deployed in Asia remain intact. In the meantime, these missiles have nothing to do with Europe and are essential for the USSR to protect itself against the American intermediate range weapons deployed in the Asian and Pacific regions and threatening the Soviet Union's Asian part as a whole.

According to UPI, the Chinese side eliminated 11 sections of Reagan's speech on Chinese television. These included accusations addressed to the USSR, the extollment of Western style democracy and the mention of religion. All this shows that President Reagan intended to lecture the Chinese and to try to impose on them the American way of thought and life. However, has the administration that in violation of international law mined the Nicaraguan ports, any right to teach others? How can it lecture others when it is waging undeclared war against Central America, and also against Angola and Afghanistan, when it regards a so-called limited nuclear war possible to win, and when it refuses to recognize the jurisdiction of international bodies, including the International Court in the Hague?

CHINA 'PLAYING AMERICAN CARD' WITH REAGAN VISIT

LD282315 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Valentin Zorin commentary]

[Text] President Reagan is completing his visit to the People's Republic of China. The visit comes in the middle of the presidential campaign. While the Democratic candidates are hitting out at each other at home, the incumbent is ensuring himself maximum exposure in the media. Even the President's wife is out there pitching. She contracted to report for the national newspaper USA TODAY.

It is difficult to recall any other Washington administration whose foreign policy achievements were so few. Apparently this show at the height of the election campaign is supposed to impress on Americans that the government is active in foreign policy and help them forget the series of America's failures on the international scene. But will Reagan's visit to China bring tangible political success? In going to Beijing the President planned to make China a partner in its anti-Soviet policy. Using all sorts of economic bait Washington would like to play the China card both in its anti-Soviet policy and in Asia overall.

However, Beijing's goal is to use improved relations with the United States in China's interests that far from coincide with America's interests, and to play the American card, so to say.

But that is nothing new. Back in 1945 the Chinese leadership debated on future relations with the United States. They even contemplated a secret visit by Mao Zedong and Zhou Enlai for talks wit the U.S. Government on military aid. That idea was rejected since the leaders of the Chinese Communist Party felt a long-term alliance with the United States was unrealistic and unnecessary. As one of the current leaders in Beijing, (Gang Gao) has said, China's correct policy in relation to the United States is, first, recognition that the United States is still an imperialist country. Second, in accordance with the development of the situation, China should improve its relations with the United States in certain areas.

Now these are not naive politicians who Washington thinks it can wrap around its little finger. A report on the consequences of American-Chinese military cooperation, prepared recently by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, states that sales to China of American arms could have serious international consequences. There is no guarantee that in the future Beijing will follow its current course of supporting close ties with the United States. A report made by Center of Asian Studies under the Heritage Foundation states that it would be a mistake to think of the People's Republic of China as a loyal friend, as even a U.S. ally in its worldwide confrontation with the Soviet Union.

Such large nations as the United States and the People's Republic of China naturally have some common interests. China, for instance, is interested in American technology and economic support. However, anyone familiar with Chinese history knows that it is totally unrealistic to think China could be turned into a card in the American political game. The two countries may have common interests but they also have many positions that stand quite apart from one another. For example, the Chinese don't think there is any need to accent the problem of Taiwan right now, but that does not mean Beijing is prepared to meekly accept the position of the United States on that issue.

It's too early to draw conclusions on President Reagan's voyage to China. When the dust stirred up by the American mass media settles down after the trip we'll see that the actual results are much tamer than the noise made over the President's trip to Beijing.

'STATIONING' TROOPS ON CHINA COAST U.S. AIM

OW281307 Moscow in Mandarin To China 1600 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Mulatov commentary: "The Harmfulness of the Soviet Menace Myth"]

[Text] The main conclusion reached in the article published by Klaus, former NATO activist and retired army brigadier general, is that the military theory advanced by the U.S. ruling clique and the NATO chieftains on the basis of the so-called Soviet menace is speculative, groundless, and very harmful. The article was recently published in the West German magazine DER SPIEGEL under the headline: "Are the Russians Menacing Us?" After making a comprehensive analysis of this question militarily, politically and historically, the writer of the article concludes: The United States and NATO theory is groundless. The theory is based on the provocative argument that the Soviet Union is planning to attack and occupy Europe and is completely untenable.

Station observer Mulatov holds: The publication of such an article in a periodical of the West European bougeoisie shows that the crisis in anti-Soviet ideology and policy of NATO and pro-NATO organizations has been worsening. Mulatov expounds and proves this in the following commentary.

Anticommunist strategists in the United States and NATO have attempted for decades to take advantage of anti-Soviet psychology to mislead public opinion in the United States, Western European countries, Japan, and many other countries. For example, they have long used the so-called Soviet plan for a surprise thrust into the Atlantic to frighten people in West European countries. Such monotonous hypnotism embodying the militarist thinking of the United States and NATO is helpful to them in strengthening their nuclear and other combat forces and getting people ideologically prepared for an inevitable military conflict in Europe. In other words, the headquarters of the United States and NATO describe their own aggressive activities as a necessary counterattack against the Soviet Union.

Incidentally, the United States and its military allies are now using the same method to take action in the Far East. One of their covert objectives is to stop China from critically (?understanding the subversive and provocative nature of unbridled American military activities) in this region and to weaken China's vigilance against stationing American troops in China's coastal areas.

Now let us return to the situation in Europe. Klaus, former NATO activist, said: The basis for the NATO assessment of the political situation is that the Warsaw Treaty Organization has long decided to occupy Western Europe and that it is awaiting a good opportunity to do so. Then, General Klaus cited figures to demonstrate that NATO's strategic conjecture is preposterous. He convincingly said: As far as military strength is concerned, NATO not only is not inferior to the Warsaw Pact Organization, but has a tremendous edge over the latter. NATO's effective strength is nearly 62 percent greater than that of the socialist community.

This analysis by the former NATO activist is noticeable also because he cited many other facts. What is most important is that he proved the conjecture about the Soviet Union's aggressive intentions to be completely groundless.

His exposition and proof are sober. Those who are used to slanders about the Soviet menace now should attach importance to facts and base their statements on such facts.

USSR-PRC AMITY SOCIETY GROUPS VISIT CHINA

PM300826 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Delegation's Visit"]

[Text] A delegation from the Union of Soviet Societies for Friendship and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries [SOD] and the Society for Soviet-Chinese Friendship [SSCF] was in the PRC at the invitation of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries [CPAFFC]. It included Yu. V. Bernov, deputy chairman of the SOD Presidium; and members of the SSCF Central Board Yu. M. Galenovich, deputy director of the USSR Academy of Sciences Far East Institute, and Hero of Socialist Labor V.A. Pogibeleva, a worker at Moscow's "Trekhgornaya Manufaktura" textile combine. The delegation visited industrial enterprises, people's communes, and PRC cultural and educational establishments and was received by CPAFFC President Wang Bingnan.

MOSCOW CONFIRMS KIM IL-SONG USSR VISIT FOR MAY

LD291428 Moscow TASS in English 1356 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 29 TASS -- A party-and-state delegation of Korean People's Democratic Republic led by Kim Il-song, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, president of the KPDR, is to pay an official friendly visit to the Soviet Union in the second half of May this year. The delegation has been invited by the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet and the Council of Ministers of the USSR.

UK PAPER SAYS CRUISE MISSILES SET FOR S. KOREA

LD290952 Moscow TASS in English 0650 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Text] London April 29 TASS -- The United States has drawn up secret plans of deploying cruise missiles in South Korea, the informed British paper OBSERVER reported today.

When negotiating with the USSR on nuclear weapons in Europe, the United States had at the same time been considering secret plans of installing cruise missiles in South Korea, the paper said in its report, referring to a document which expounds the U.S. conception concerning land-based cruise missiles. The document, which the OBSERVER's military writer was able to have a look at, was published in the United States in October 1981, or many months before the start of the Geneva talks. It was issued by the Tactical Air Command and provides for assigning cruise missiles to two other American commands -- the European Command and the Pacific Command, whose headquarters is in Honolulu and which is in charge of American Armed Forces in Japan and South Korea.

WORLD ANTINUCLEAR PARLEY OPENS IN OKINAWA

OW291443 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Text] An international conference for the elimination of nuclear bases and military alliances has opened in Okinawa with about 300 representatives from 13 countries present. Speakers bitterly criticized the Japanese ruling circles' policy of seeking to bring Japan into the United States' nuclear armament policy and to end Japan's status as a nuclear-free state.

KAPITSA ATTENDS JAPANESE EMBASSY RECEPTION

OW292117 Moscow in Japanese to Japan 1200 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Japanese Ambassador Masuo Takashima hosted a reception on 26 April to honor the Japanese emperor's birthday. It was attended by Guzenko, minister of the maritime fleet and chairman of the USSR-Japan Society; Deputy Foreign Minister Kapitsa; and other senior Soviet Government officials.

DRA DEFENSE OFFICIAL LAUDS GAINS, ARMED FORCES

PM271401 Moscow KRASNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 27 Apr 84 First Edition p 3

[Interview with Maj Gen Mohammad Nabi Azimi, member of the DRA Revolutionary Council and first deputy minister of national defense, by correspondent Lt Col V. Skrizhalin under the rubric "Today Is the 6th Anniversary of the April Revolution in Afghanistan": "Guarding the People's Gains"]

[Text] The April Revolution, whose 6th anniversary is being celebrated today, is symbolically linked by the Afghan people with spring -- the time of life's awakening. The 1978 national democratic revolution resulted in the birth of a new state, in which a people who had thrown off the yoke of centuries-old oppression came to power: This state is the DRA.

But, contrary to their desires to concentrate all efforts on building a new life, the Afghan people were forced to take up arms to defend their revolutionary gains against encroachments by internal counterrevolution and imperialist and regional reaction.

Our correspondent Lt Col V. Skrizhalin asked Maj Gen Mohammad Nabi Azimi, member of the DRA Revolutionary Council and first deputy minister of national defense, to speak about the path the Afghan people have traveled during these 6 years, about their heroic struggle against internal and external enemies, and about the role the Armed Forces play in this struggle and in the life of modern Afghanistan.

"The Armed Forces, as pointed out at the 18th PDPA Central Committee Plenum, have borne the brunt of the struggle against counterrevolution," Maj Gen Mohammad Nabi Azimi said. "During the 6 years since the revolution they have undergone tremendous fundamental changes. Although the need to combat counterrevolution made us increase the size of the Army, nonetheless it is not quantitative changes that are most characteristic of it. The chief thing is that the Army has changed in quality: It has strengthened ideologically, its class composition has changed, and the troops have been hardened in combat and gained combat experience.

"People in the West sometimes speak about the 'demoralization' and even almost the disintegration of the Afghan Armed Forces. I wish to answer those fabrications with a question: Could a 'demoralized' and 'disintegrating' army fight an enemy who is generously supplied by imperialists and their accomplices with everything needed to wage war -- an enemy who sees the possibility of retrieving the power and wealth wrested from him by the people only by means of destroying the system established in Democratic Afghanistan? And not just fight that enemy but rout and vanquish him? For just recently, crushing defeats have been inflicted on counterrevolutionary gangs in the Provinces of Qandahar, Laghman, and Nangarhar and the District of Khowst. A most successful operation has been carried out in the region of Orgun.

"The strength of the Afghan Armed Forces lies in the PDPA's leadership of them. Under the direct leadership of the PDPA Central Committee and thanks to the Soviet Union's fraternal assistance, the military-technical might of the DRA Armed Forces is strengthening, their combat potential is increasing, and the servicemen's political activeness is growing. They are struggling increasingly selflessly against counterrevolutionary gangs.

"The DRA Revolutionary Council Presidium decree and the DRA Council of Ministers resolution on additions to the law on compulsory military service newly manifest the concern of the party and state for strengthening the country's defense capability," Maj Gen Mohammad Nabi Azimi emphasized. "These measures have elicited the Afghan people's broad support -- which has once again confirmed the nationwide nature of the struggle against counterrevolution.

"The process of stabilization is being felt palpably in the country as a whole. As Babrak Karmal, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee and chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, pointed out at the officers' graduation ceremony at the war college, despite the onslaught of the forces of U.S.-led imperialism and international reaction and their intensification of the undeclared war against the DRA, the people of Afghanistan are advancing along the path of important socioeconomic transformations.

"The difficulties created by the undeclared war cannot but hold up the solution of many economic and social tasks. Under these conditions, the party and state must display wisdom and flexibility to ensure, in particular, that the process of the democratization of Afghan society is not halted. The adoption of the law on DRA local organs of state power and management attests to the fact that this process will be continued in the future. How can one not recall Lenin's words that defeat will never befall a people in which the majority of workers and peasants have recognized, felt, and seen that they are defending their own...power, the power of the working people.

"In the righteous cause of defending the gains of the April Revolution," Maj Gen Mohammad Nabi Azimi said in conclusion, "we feel the assistance and support of the limited Soviet military contingent, which is fulfilling an international duty in our land. The combat friendship of Afghan and Soviet servicemen is a very important factor in achieving the people's final victory over the black forces of counterrevolution."

DANISH CP LEADER CITED ON AFGHANISTAN TRIP

PM271453 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[IZVESTIYA Press Service report: "Eyewitness Account"]

[Text] Jorgen Jensen, chairman of the Communist Party of Denmark, who has returned to Copenhagen after a trip to Afghanistan, said at a press conference that the Danish mass media are covering that country's situation one-sidedly and erroneously.

He stated that he had met with PDPA leadership and with B. Karmal, chairman of the DRA Revolutionary Council, in Kabul. B. Karmal said that the question of withdrawing the limited contingent of Soviet troops should be resolved by Afghanistan and the Soviet Union. For his part, Jensen noted that elimination of the counterrevolutionaries' camps in Pakistan and cessation of foreign military interference in Afghanistan's affairs must be the prerequisite for the Soviet troops' withdrawal.

Jensen also said that in the past 9 months the situation in Afghanistan had changed: In this period there were no major military clashes. "The atmosphere in Kabul is calm," he said. "During my stay in Kabul I did not hear a single shot fired."

ARMENIAN SSR MARKS DRA REVOLUTION ANNIVERSARY

GF291021 Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 1730 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Six years ago in April, the Afghan people, under the leadership of the People's Democratic Party, realized the April Revolution, which opened large dimensions for them to establish a new public order on principles of socialist justice, democracy, and progress. All this was talked about at the ceremonious soiree held at the Armenian journalists center dedicated to the 6th anniversary of the April Revolution. The soiree was opened by Janetta Parseghyan, secretary of the Armenian Republic Foreign Students Council. A speech was delivered by Vladimir (?Davidshalyan), Armenian SSR Foreign Ministry colleague.

On the occasion of Afghan People's Day, the participants were warmly greeted by Gagik Malyan, deputy director of [word indistinct] production technical college; Gayane Andreasyan, deputy director of journalists center; Papaz Marzyan, Iranian-Armenian student; and others. At the conclusion, Dr Ovaness Michikyan, chairman of the Armenian Committee for Solidarity With Asian and African Countries, addressed the meeting.

AFGHANISTAN 'FAITHFUL ALLY' OF ARAB WORLD

LD271305 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1400 GMT 26 Apr 84

[Rafael Arutyunov commentary: "The April Revolution in Afghanistan and the Arab World"]

[Text] On 27 April, the Afghan people celebrate their big national day, the sixth anniversary of the April Revolution.

The Soviet leadership has sent a cable of congratulations on the occasion to the leaders of the Democratic Repubic of Afghanistan, saying that the national democratic revolution staged under the leadership of the PDPA has opened broad prospects to the Afghan peoples for building their new society founded on principles of social justice, democracy, and progress.

Vanguard forces in the Arab world see in the new Afghanistan a faithful ally in their struggle against imperialism and Zionism and for the cause of freedom, independence, and progress. In all the issues that now occupy the mind of the Arab world, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan stands firmly and steadily on the side of the just Arab cause, particularly on the Middle East question. The Democratic Republic of Afghanistan firmly supports a just comprehensive solution of this question. As is always said in foreign official political documents, Democratic Afghanistan, with all the true friends of the Arab peoples, feels that the condition for any settlement in the Middle East lies in total evacuation of the Israeli forces from all the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and in guaranteeing the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people to self-determination and the establishment of their own independent state.

Is it not significant that Democratic Afghanistan was one of the first countries to recognize the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian Arab people and to establish official relations with it? Afghanistan has also strongly rejected all capitulationist deals that detract from the rights and interests of the Arabs -- such as the Camp David deal or the so-called Reagan Plan or the submissive Lebanese-Israeli agreement.

During the bloody events that took place in Lebanon because of Israel and the United States, the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan did not take a passive attitude, but showed solidarity with the Palestinian strugglers during the heroic defense of Beirut, as well as the fighters of the national Lebanese forces.

Today, Afghanistan supports their heroic struggle against the Israeli invaders. This solidarity reflected itself materially in the form of foodstuffs and medical consignments that Afghanistan sent to the Arab strugglers against the Zionist aggression.

It should be particularly pointed out that Democratic Afghanistan always denounces the unseemly role the United States plays in Middle East affairs and its strategic alliance with the Israeli aggressors, its anti-Arab line, and its attempt to impose American-Israeli hegemony in the Middle and Near East.

This fiendish alliance also operates against Revolutionary Afghanistan. The United States, which has shed the blood of Arabs in Lebanon, is now waging an undeclared war against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan with Israeli participation.

As the Paris-based magazine AFRIQUE-ASIE wrote a few days ago, the United States has paid Israeli $100 million to increase its supplies of Israeli-made light and heavy weapons to the Afghan gangs.

Does this not prove that the enemy of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan and the Arab countries is the same? This is a fact realized by a growing number of people [words indistinct] against the Afghan revolution and the fraternal help provided by the USSR. Many Arab world leaders know full well that the so-called Afghan question, which is farned by the United States and the other enemies of peoples' freedoms, is only intended to distract the Arabs from their urgent issues.

Arab League Secretary General Chedli KIidi has stated that events in Afghanistan are no problem as far as the Arabs are concerned. He said that the threat to the security of the Arab countries comes from Israel, which still occupies important parts of Arab land.

Klidi rejected attempts to cast suspicions about the USSR policy on the events in Afghanistan, and said that the USSR has been and still is a true friend of the Arabs.

It remains for us to add that Soviet aid to the Afghan revolution stems from the same principle of providing firm aid to the peoples' liberation struggle, which the USSR upholds toward the Arab peoples and countries as well. This is something the imperialists do not like. They also do not like the immense aid the Soviet Union gives to the just cause of the Arabs.

At the invitation of the World Peace Council, an international week is being observed these days for solidarity with Afghanistan. This call has met with a warm response in many of the world's countries, including the Arab countries, where the supporters of Arab-Afghan solidarity are growing in number in the struggle for freedom and progress and against the policy of imperialism and the repression of peoples.

SUPREME SOVIET MEMBERS MEET WITH SRV DELEGATION

PM300813 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 27 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Friendly Talk"]

[Text] L.N. Tolkunov and A.E. Voss, chairmen of the USSR Supreme Soviet Soviet of the Union and Soviet of Nationalities, met 25 April with a Vietnamese National Assembly delegation headed by its Chairman Nguyen Huu Tho, vice chairman of the SRV Council of State. The guests are in Moscow en route home.

During the friendly talk, they expressed the mutual desire to expand interparliamentary contacts, which help strengthen the friendship and cooperation between the two countries' peoples, and touched on several international problems. The Soviet side expressed support for Socialist Vietnam, which is defending its borders and sovereignty.

SRV Ambassador to the USSR Dinh Nho Liem attended the talk.

CORRESPONDENT NOTES PRK-THAI BORDER SITUATION

PM271647 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 84 First Edition p 4

[Own correspondent Ye. Fadeyev dispatch: "On the Republic's Borders"]

[Text] Phnom Penh/Battambang -- Let us begin with a news report from the newspaper REVOLUTIONARY ARMY. (Prak Sokkhon), chief of the editorial office's international section, translated it for me from the galley proof of the next day's issue, which had been brought in from the printing plant.

"Border violaters have been resolutely repulsed in Battambang Province. Some 320 bandits have been put out of action and more than 80 captured over the last week. Sixteen Pol Pot agents have been arrested. Firearms and heavy weapons have been captured.

Thirty former 'Khmer Rouge' soldiers have voluntarily joined the legitimate authorities."

It was no accident that I was being familiarized with the command's operations report. I was due to travel to the Kampuchea-Thailand border region and it was necessary to bring me up to date on the situation. The largest Khmer reactionary formations are hiding in Thai territory at the other end of Battambang Province. Outside assistance reaches them in their bases in the border zone through the neighboring country.

"They have to somehow earn this support," (Prak Sokkhon) says. "So the still surviving gangs are spreading fables about their 'military victories.' A few days ago, the provocateurs boasted about 'combat successes' and 'captured zones' right in the Battambang area. The population of the villages named in the false documents can only wonder: Where are all these regions that have been blessed by the 'liberators'' presence?...

"We make no secret of it," he goes on, "recently the situation along the republic's western borders has deteriorated, and not through our fault. But we have no doubt that all attempts to activate the rabble that has been cast on the dustheap of history are ultimately doomed...."

And so we arrived in Battambang. Kampuchea's second largest city is resting, having completed its hard harvest-time work -- the gathering of the rice crop. The province is the country's granary, occupying top position in volume of agricultural output. The additional land area opened up during the season that has just ended is five times the 1979 level.

Battambang was liberated 9 days after Phnom Penh. The butchers, who fled in panic, tried to drain Battambang to the utmost. They blew up the power station, the water supply pipeline, and sections of the railroad linking the city with the southeast. During their forced retreat to the Thai side, Pol Pot's men burned everything behind them -- bridges, villages, and grain silos -- and forcibly drove civilians out of their home areas.

The province has a 100-km long border with Thailand, and this is why it is the first to be attacked by the surviving remnants. In just one week that I spent there, Thai Air Force aircraft invaded its airspace four times. The border regions were shelled 75 times by artillery and mortars from the other side.

Our destination was further on, and this time we could not stay in the city -- we only managed to talk briefly with (Kong Suon), deputy chairman of the provincial people's revolutionary committee, who noted that this season -- despite adverse climatic conditions -- almost 277,000 metric tons of rice have been gathered, almost equal to the previous year's level; that, despite the enemy provocations, Battambang works and lives, and its successes in the process of rebirth are visible.

We crossed the Sangker River over a bridge guarded by four stone deities -- (Nagami) -- and, following Highway 5, drove on to Sisophon, a formerly flourishing "city of storekeepers," mercilessly destroyed by the retreating Pol Pot "locusts." At times, the road runs parallel to the railroad; at other times it branches sharply away and weaves through the emerald-green rice paddies. The overall impression was one of tranquillity and quiet, but it was a false impression. The guards riding in the truck some 30 meters ahead of us kept their automatic rifles at the ready -- there was no need to remind them about vigilance along this road.

In the village of (Koup), which is about 14 km from the border, the evening dusk was torn by several tracer bullets. They were followed by artillery salvos; this meant that a gang was trying to infiltrate Kampuchean soil from the other side under fire cover.

Just 3 days prior to our arrival, the village, founded 2 years ago by so-called refugees returning home, suffered civilian losses as a result of a similar provocation.

"They are trying with all their strength and by all means to intimidate us and force us to abandon our homeland again," one inhabitant named (Titkh) said. "But we have already seen enough of the system they have," and he nodded his head toward the border. "I could go on for a long time, but I will be brief: Pol Pot's men are especially cruel toward people wanting to return home."

Representatives of the People's Revolutionary Army told us that Battambang Province is now face to face with more than one lot of surviving reactionaries under all kinds of banners. The "Khmer Gris" camp of (Nogsamot) is situated on Thai territory to the north of Kampuchea's Poipet, situated right on the border, while the 519th Pol Pot battalion is billeted next to it in (Nogsamot). There are more of their bases -- (Nongpru), Taprok, and (Kkhaodin) -- further south along the western border.

All the old terrifying morals are preserved in the hornets' nests of the savage rabble. The cutthroats have no mercy for anyone -- neither for their own soldiers nor for their "comrades in arms" from the notorious "coalition" -- Son Sann's and Sihanouk's men.

At a press conference given by former soldiers from the "Khmer Rouge" army who voluntarily switched to the side of people's power, one of them (Syam Saret), reported that violence and terror reign the gangs as it did before.

"Everything there is based on fear and cruel punishment for the slightest insubordination," he said. "Everyone is being watched, and if a suspect is suddenly seen to be 'negligent' during the execution of missions on Kampuchean territory, he is immediately shot. A process of distintegration is going on in the reactionaries' camps," (Saret) went on, "and armed clashes are increasingly frequent and fierce. No one believes anything any more."

After returning from the border region, I attended a mass meeting at Battambang addressed by Bou Thang, member of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party Central Committee Politburo and PRK minister of national defense.

"The forces of imperialism and international reaction are continuing their attempts to reverse the revolutionary process in Kampuchea and regain control over the country," he said. "This goal is being pursued by stepping up tension along the Kampuchea-Thailand border. Trying to exert military pressure on the PRK, our enemies are using Thai reconnaissance aircraft and artillery. Pol Pot gangs and other Khmer reactionaries sent over from Thai territory are being constantly unleashed on our sovereign country. The enemies falsely claim the capture of different regions in order to raise their own prestige in the eyes of their protectors and cover up the gravity of the defeats they have suffered. No matter what words they use to hide it, they have a single objective: to disrupt the young republic's life and labor and today's process of socialist transformations."

My companion from REVOLUTIONARY ARMY was hurriedly writing something in his notebook. "A commentary for the next issue," he said, and went on to translate: "The crushing of the enemy gangs shows that all the provocative attempts by counterrevolutionaries of all hues are resolutely resisted by the Kampuchean people. The puppets will not succeed in halting their progressive advance."

...We left Battambang at a time when it seemed that the air, heated to the utmost by the merciless heat, would crack with the slightest breath of wind. But there was no wind. Hundreds of bags of newly harvested rice lay on both sides of the city's streets leading to the covered market. Kampuchea's granary had done good work, and now the daily bread was awaiting shipment to all corners of the republic. Members of the self-defense detachment were guarding the precious cargo.

One of them, a 60-year-old peasant with overworked hands black from sweat and sun, took a handful of the pearly grain and said:

"We grew it for the sake of our children, for our fatherland's sake. Are we likely to allow a bunch of traitors to reap the benefits of our labor? We civilian peasants, together with our people's Army, will manage to defend the gains of the January revolution!"

And he went on for a long time, trying not to drop a single grain, carefully and gently sifting grain from one palm to the other.

'DAYS OF POLISH CULTURE' ACTIVITIES CONTINUE

Speech by PZPR's Cyzrek

AU251958 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Apr 84 p 7

["Speech" by Jozef Czyrek, PZPR Politburo member and Central Committee secretary, at the inauguration of "Days of Polish Culture" in Moscow on 19 April]

[Text] I wish to thank you most warmly for the cordial words addressed to Poland here by Comrade Petr Demichev, CPSU Central Committee Politburo candidate member and minister of culture of the USSR. We respond wholeheartedly to that address and extend our best fraternal greetings to our Soviet friends in this hall and toall the working people of the great Soviet Union.

Like the "Days of Soviet Culture" in Poland, the "Days of Polish Culture" in the Soviet Union have now become a permanent tradition and a true festival of the friendship between our two peoples. We are celebrating those days under special circumstances.

People's Poland is celebrating its 40th anniversary this year. The Polish-Soviet Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation, and Mutual Assistance signed in April 1945 was one of the basic acts of the Polish state reborn after the war. That treaty reflected the crucial breakthrough in our history and involved a momentous reorientation of Polish foreign policy on the basis of the fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union -- our great neighbor and the leading force in the revolutionary changes of the 20th century.

We always associate the days of April with the great name of Lenin. Under his leadership and that of the Bolshevik party, the Russian proletariat initiated a momentous pioneering period in the history of the world. The establishment, development, and historic achievements of the USSR have become irrefutable evidence of the correctness and vitality of the idea of Marxism-Leninism, scientific socialism and communism, and of the vital fact that the victory of the proletarian revolution and the socialist transformation of society are real and feasible targets. The decisive participation of the first country of socialism in the victory over the fascist forces of destruction and genocide in World War Ii was a memorable confirmation of the historical role of that country. That historic victory, the 40th anniversary of which we will celebrate next year, brought liberation to peoples and paved the road to epoch-making changes throughout the world.

The truth that the soldiers of the heroic Soviet Army, marching side by side with the soldiers of the Polish People's Armed Forces from Lenino through to Berlin, liberated Poland, will forever be recorded in our national memory.

The fraternal Polish-Soviet alliance, which was born of the best traditions of our history, of the common struggles of the Polish and Russian revolutionaries, and of the blood shed jointly in battles against the Hitlerite invaders, has become an unshakable foundation stone of Polish policy. The community of socialist internationalism has become the foundation stone of our relations. The cooperation between the PZPR and the CPSU is playing the leading role in those relations.

The ties of Polish-Soviet allied friendship and cooperation were fully reaffirmed during the difficult trials that have faced our country in the past few years.

The Soviet Union has always given us its support and valuable assistance in the conviction that the socialist achievements of Poland will be safeguarded and that we will cope with the counterrevolutionary danger openly promoted by U.S. imperialism and the NATO cold war circles.

The National Conference of PZPR Delegates, which was held last March, evaluated the period since the ninth congress of our party. Comrade W. Jaruzelski's report to that conference detailed our tasks for the immediate future. Enormous work is awaiting us, but we know that we are treading the right road and strengthening the prospects for Poland's further socialist development.

The ranks of our party continue to consolidate during the implementation of all those tasks. Our party's ties with the workers class, the working peasants, and the intelligentsia and our party's leading role in the construction of a socialist society continue to gain in strength. We are developing socialist democracy, implementing economic reform, and improving the younger generation's training in cooperation with our allied parties and the patriotic forces of our society.

We know that the present times call for particular vigilance on the part of all nations and forces that are conscious of their responsibility and solicitude for the peaceful future of the world. The forces of imperialism, which are being inspired primarily by the present U.S. Administration's policy of confrontation, want to again impose on the world the gloomy prospect of nuclear war, are intensifying the arms race, are fanning tension in various parts of the world, and are trying to stem progressive processes in the world.

The world of socialism, the power and cohesion of the community of socialist countries, and primarily the might and authority of the Soviet Union, which continues to indefatigably follow its Leninist policy of peace, are the main bulwark against the aggressive plans of imperialism. Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, CPSU general secretary and chairman of the Supreme Soviet, has clearly reaffirmed that consistent Soviet policy in his speeches and statements.

Socialist Poland, which is an enduring element of the socialist community, is as always in the same ranks with the Soviet Union and all the fraternal socialist countries, which continue to wage the common struggle for peace, progress, and a better future for the world.

We are pleased that our cooperation is developing in all spheres. Our cooperation in culture is playing a great role in our relations. That cooperation is inspired by the fine traditions of the friendship and affection linking the best progressive representatives of the cultures of our two peoples. These links are symbolized by the friendship between our national poet Mickiewicz and Pushkin. They are now being invigorated by our ideological ties and common principles for the development of socialist culture, which is based on the creative ethos of the working man, the ideals inspiring the workers class, and the humanist achievements of mankind.

This year we will draw up the balance sheet of our cultural achievements in the past 40 years. Thanks to political and social changes and the socialist cultural revolution, we have been able to create exceptionally favorable conditions for promoting and massively propagating creative work. The masses have become legitimate heirs to the best achievements of our cultural past, which our socialist state safeguards with the utmost care. Access to all our cultural achievements has been made available to everyone.

Creative communities have greatly expanded, and a network of the institutions responsible for cultivating creative activities and presenting them to people has been established. Our culture has been in existence for 1,000 years, but it has experienced its greatest development, its fame abroad, and its greatest domestic popularity during the socialist period, which has made artistic creative work the staple diet of our national community.

Against that background we are conscious of the comprehensive presence of Soviet culture in Poland and of the permanent, lively contacts between the Polish readers, viewers, and listeners with the most outstanding works of Soviet culture and art. Over the past 40 years, those contacts have been illustrated by the impressive figures relating to thousands and thousands of titles and millions and millions of works of Soviet literature published in our country. They have also been illustrated by the production of thousands and thousands of Soviet plays in Polish theaters, by the screening of thousands and thousands of Soviet movies in Polish cinemas, and by thousands and thousands of concerts and exhibitions.

Multinational, internationalist, and deeply humanist Soviet culture has always been welcomed with a lively response and respect in our country. We also know how welcome the works of Polish culture are in the Soviet Union, where they are viewed by very large audiences who love culture and are demanding, but who are close to us.

The days we are now inaugurating are the best proof of the drive and comprehensiveness of our common efforts in the field of culture. We intend those days to be as extensive as possible a presentation of Poland's contemporary artistic achievements. It is also our intention that these achievements make the best possible contribution to the further intensification of our two people's mutual understanding and rapprochement.

Dear Soviet friends, allow me on behalf of our delegation to extend to you once again our warm thanks for your enormous efforts to prepare the "Days of Polish Culture" and for your unusual hospitality and cordiality. May this festival of Polish culture, which is beginning today, become one more proof of the cooperation and mutual enrichment of our cultures, the fraternal Polish-Soviet alliance, and the unshakable friendship between our peoples.

Demichev Attends Reception

LD281952 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1630 GMT 28 Apr 84

[excerpts] The "Days of Polish Culture" are ending in our country. There was a meeting today in Moscow between the Polish People's Republic delegation and the leadership of the Union of Soviet Friendship Societies.

Poland's Ambassador to the USSR Kocziolek arranged a reception on the occasion of the "Days of Polish Culture" in the Soviet Union. The reception was attended by Comrade Demichev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee and USSR minister of culture, Comrade Swirgon, secretary of the PZPR Central Committee, and cultural figures from both countries.

Culture Festival Ends

LD292042 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1700 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Text] Polish envoys participating in the "Days of Polish Culture" of the fraternal country are taking away warm, friendly meetings from the Soviet Union.

This festival of art and friendship devoted to the 40th anniversary of the formation of the Polish People's Republic ended today in Moscow at the State Central Concert Hall with a performance of the Mazowsze folk song and dance ensemble.

Comrades Demichev, Zimyanin, Swirgon, PZPR Central Committee secretary, cultural figures from both countries and Kociolek, Poland's ambassador to the USSR, were present at the concert.

WESTERN SUPPLIES TO DISSIDENTS IN POLAND SEIZED

PM261507 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Poland; Rebuffing Subversive Actions"]

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Apr -- In an attempt to thwart the process of the consolidation of socialism in Poland, numerous Western anticommunist centers are continuing to build up their acts of subversion against Poland.

The hostile anti-Polish political and propaganda campaign is backed up by direct financial and technical aid to antisocialist groupings, the PAP agency notes. This is convincingly confirmed yet again by the results of an investigation into the case of the illegal import into Poland of materials and technical facilities intended for the renegades' activity.

These facilities, PAP points out, were recently discovered during a customs inspection of a van which had arrived by sea ferry from Denmark. Some five duplicators, two radio transmitters, and a large quantity of typographical materials, ink, leaflets of inflammatory content, and instructions for organizing and conducting provocative actions were discovered. All this was in a specially constructed hiding place under cargo of so-called "gifts" from various organizations in the West.

GDANSK UNDERGROUND THWARTED BY SECURITY FORCES

LD281506 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1325 GMT 28 Apr 84

[From the Novosti newscast]

[Text] As the PAP agency has reported, the security services of the People's Republic of Poland have rendered a group of people in Gdansk harmless and liquidated an installation that they had prepared for operation consisting of a tape recorder, amplifier, and powerful loudspeakers. With the aid of this equipment, the counterrevolutionary underground sought to provoke disorder during the May Day celebrations.

CSSR'S INDRA, DELEGATION CONTINUE VISIT, TALKS

Gorbachev Receives Visitors

LD271501 Moscow TASS in English 1447 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow, April 27 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, member of the Politbureau and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today received a delegation of the Federal Assembly of Czechoslovakia led by Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and chairman of the Federal Assembly.

The sides expressed their mutual satisfaction with the successful progress of fraternal friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia, based on the inviolable alliance of the CPSU and the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

They stressed the importance of energetic and concerted actions of parliamentarians of socialist countries in the struggle for peace and against the war threat, created by the U.S. imperialist forces and their NATO allies, particularly because of the deployment of U.S. first-strike nuclear weapons in some West European countries.

The conversation passed in an atmosphere of cordiality and complete unanimity on all problems under consideration.

Indra Hails USSR-CSSR Ties

LD272115 Moscow in Czech and Slovak to Czechoslovakia 1500 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] You will now hear the interview given by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, to Moscow radio. Comrade Alois Indra is head of a delegation of the CSSR Federal Assembly that is in the USSR on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the USSR Supreme Soviet.

[Begin Indra recording in Czech] It is a symbolic event that we are here on the eve of 39th anniversary of the liberation of the CSSR by the famous Soviet Army. We have linked the life of our country with friendship with the USSR, our liberator and most faithful friend. Unforgettable Comrade Klement Gottwald expressed the principle of our domestic and foreign policy by a well-known slogan: With the USSR forever and never otherwise. Our alliance and friendship were born in the fight against a common enemy, reinforced by the blood we jointly spilled, and tried in the tests of time, and must not be violated by anybody. During the entire postwar period, the alliance with the USSR has been a guarantee of our independence and peaceful life. It secured free socialist development for us.

We particularly realize the value of this alliance in the current international situation which has worsened considerably due to imperialism. Today, however, Czechoslovakia is no longer merely a pawn on the chessboard of imperialist interests. Munich will never be repeated in any form. It is due to the friendship and alliance with the great USSR that our people can look to the future with confidence. We are pushing jointly through the Soviet and allied peace initiative. Hand-in-hand we are adopting necessary defense measures against the criminal plans of the imperialists. We will not allow the U.S. imperialists and their allies in NATO to violate the military-strategic balance and to blackmail the whole world with threats of force.

The extremely dangerous plans of imperialism, playing with a nuclear catastrophe, are condemned to failure. Above all, they are opposed by the invincible economic and defensive forces of the USSR and its persistent peace policy. They are opposed by the unity of the countries of the socialist community and their cooperation with all revolutionary and peace forces of our times. The great growth of the antiwar movement is convincing proof of the fact that ever greater groups of the world population are becoming aware of the threatening danger of nuclear war and are fighting for a life in peace. We are convinced that the just cause of peace and progress will win.

We are pleased that we are meeting with a sincere display of friendship for our country, the Czechoslovak peoples, and their Communist Party everywhere. We congratulate you on the results of the elections to the USSR Supreme Soviet. The Soviet peoples have again convincingly shown to the entire world that they fully approve and support the policy of the CPSU and its Central Committee led by Comrade Konstantin Chernenko, its general secretary and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium. We in Czechoslovakia rejoice at your achievements in the fulfillment of the resolutions of the 26th congress of your Communist Party, Your effort is an invaluable example for us. Each achievement of the USSR is a support to all progressive and peace-loving forces all around the world.

We are convinced that our visit, like the previous exchanges of our parliamentary delegations, will make a contribution to further deepening Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship and all-round cooperation between our fraternal countries and nations. [end recording]

HUSAK SPEECH TO CPCZ PLENUM LAUDS SOVIET SUPPORT

PM270916 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report under the rubric "In the Fraternal Parties": "Guided by Leninist Principles"]

[Text] Prague, 25 Apr -- The CPCZ is consistently guided by tested Leninist principles in the implementation of its prescribed tasks. Practical experience confirms the correctness of this course, said G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and CSSR president, in his closing speech at the 10th CPCZ Central Committee Plenum, which has been published here today.

Referring to questions on the international situation, the speaker stressed that the main task of our times still remains the struggle to safeguard peace and frustrate the aggressive schemes of U.S. imperialism and its allies. A reliable basis for this is provided by the USSR's peace initiatives put forward by K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and by other Soviet leaders, as well as by the proposals contained in the Warsaw Pact member-states' Prague Political Declaration, all of which are fully supported by Czechoslovakia.

Czechoslovakia, G. Husak pointed out, actively participates in the socialist countries' coordinated efforts aimed at easing tension and restoring normal relations and mutually advantageous international cooperation. It is ready to cooperate on an equal basis with all countries which manifest goodwill in this respect. Taking the complex international situation into account, the CSSR will continue to devote great attention to the strengthening of its defense capability and the consolidation of its relations of alliance with the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact states -- the main guarantee of its security.

Touching upon the forthcoming 40th anniversary of the conclusion of the Czechoslovak people's national liberation struggle and Czechoslovakia's liberation by the Soviet Army, the speaker noted that the alliance with the USSR is of incalculable importance for the republic's peaceful life and socialist future. The unity of the people, who fully support the CPCZ's policy, has become even stronger in today's socialist Czechoslovakia. At the same time, it is necessary to remember that hostile propaganda is continuing its subversive actions against Czechoslovakia and is trying to sow anxiety and uncertainty among the population. This is why it is necessary to give much attention to further strengthening the working people's socialist awareness and nurturing feelings of patriotism, socialist internationalism, and fraternal friendship with the Soviet Union among them, G. Husak emphasized.

BRITISH POLICE END 'SIEGE' OF LIBYAN EMBASSY

Embassy To Be Searched

LD271445 Moscow TASS in English 1428 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] London April 27 TASS -- British police ended their siege of the Libyan Embassy in London. It is reported that the persons who had been staying in the building were sent to the Heathrow Airport in special police vans under heavy guard. It is expected that they will be flown to Libya on the first available flight.

BBC Television news said British authorities are going to search the building of the Libyan mission next Sunday after the expiration of the term of diplomatic immunity for Libyan diplomats, which was set by London.

Libyans Deny Firing Shots

LD282251 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1915 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Workers from the People's Bureau of the Libyan Embassy in London have arrived in Tripoli, the capital of Libya, along with their families. An ardent meeting awaited them at the airport. The Libyan diplomats told of the tense conditions in the British capital. They were in a real state of seige for 10 days. The Libyan mission was surrounded by hundreds of armed British police.

A Libyan spokesman categorically rejected the assertions of the British authorities that shots were fired from their embassy causing the death of a British policewoman during an anti-Libyan demonstration on 17 April. In the words of one of the diplomats, persons outside the embassy fired the shots.

However, this incident served as the reason for the decision by the Government of Great Britain to sever diplomatic relations with Libya.

Here is how the workers of the Libyan mission were evacuated from London, accompanied by numerous protectors of law and order in police vehicles. [shots of police escort en route to Heathrow airport] They were subjected to personal examination at the airport. Earlier, the leader of the Libyan Republic, Al-Qadhdhafi, proposed to Britain that a joint investigation be held, and he sent a group of experts to London for this purpose. He pointed out that if any Libyan citizens are found guilty of the tragic event that occurred, he will be judged in Libya according to the laws there.

However, the Conservative government rejected these proposals. Calls have been ringing forth in London for the embassy to be broken into by force, for the Libyan diplomats to be arrested, and a trial to be held. But the British authorities still did not decide on this step in view of the fact that there were British Embassy workers still in Libya. They also have returned, led by the ambassador. You can see their safe arrival. [shots showing British diplomats disembarking from plane]

There are still around 8,000 Britons in Libya working on contracts in that country. London had better take account of all this. But nevertheless, the British Conservative government has been led by the Reagan administration and has made its contribution to the loud, hostile campaign against Libya, fanned by the United States.

IRANIAN STUDENTS ATTEMPT LONDON EMBASSY TAKEOVER

LD282225 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1915 GMT 28 Apr 84

[From "The World Today" program presented by political observer Boris Kalyagin]

[Text] Another incident linked with a diplomatic mission has taken place in London. A group of Iranian students, opponents of the Khomeyni regime, have made an attempt at peaceful occupation of the Iranian Embassy. At the same time, similar actions against Iranian diplomatic missions were also carried out in the capitals of another four West European countries.

After being in the embassy for a few hours, the Iranian students, having attempted to seize it, were handed over to the police.

U.S. TROOPS IN UK INCREASE 6,000 UNDER THATCHER

LD271645 Moscow TASS in English 1401 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] London, April 27 TASS -- The numerical strength of American troops on British soil has increased by six thousand, totaling more than 30,000 men, since Margaret Thatcher's cabinet came to power in Great Britain, John Stanley, minister of state for the Armed Forces, has told Parliament.

This is due to the expansion of the network of American military bases on British territory. According to the latest statistics, the total number of the Pentagon's bases and other military facilities in Britain exceeds 130.

CHERNENKO-KOIVISTO TALKS, WORLD SITUATION VIEWED

LD272054 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Text] The world press and leading news agencies broadly comment on the meeting between Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko and Koivisto, Finnish president. It is noted especially that the discussions on international issues stressed the determination of the two countries to actively work together for the elimination of the threat of war and curbing the arms race, particularly the nuclear arms race. Here is "Latest News" commentary; Aleksandr Zholkver, our political observer, is at the microphone:

[Zholkver] In the course of the meeting with the president of the Republic of Finland, the principled intentions of our country in international matters were once again confirmed. These intentions had been formulated by Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko at the April Plenum of the Central Committee at which it was stressed that the CPSU and the Soviet state are making enormous efforts to prevent a nuclear war from breaking out and and to preserve and consolidate peace on earth. During the current meeting with the Finnish president, and previously during the talks with the Italian foreign minister, the Soviet leadership pointed out the need for all states, large and small, to combine efforts to reduce the level of military confrontation in Europe, to bring international relations back into the channels of detente, to create an atmosphere of trust in these relations, and to settle disputed issues by means of honest and partner-like negotiations.

The situation in the world is now very tense. The deployment of the new U.S. first-strike nuclear missiles in Western Europe seriously increases the danger of war. But the philosophy of fatal doom is alien to the Soviet Union and its foreign policy. We are convinced, as before, that peace can be defended and strengthened. We not only believe this, but are also making every effort to bring this about. I shall recall only the proposal made by our country and other socialist states for a treaty on mutual nonuse of force, both nuclear and conventional weapons, to be concluded.

Incidentally, as far as nuclear weapons are concerned, the USSR has already unilaterally taken it upon itself not to be the first to use them. If other nuclear powers also undertook this, it would be a very significant step towards the prevention of a nuclear war. Our country is willing to most attentively consider the proposals made by other states, too, if these proposals are aimed at strengthening universal peace. For example, the Soviet side has reaffirmed its willingness to promote the creation of favorable conditions for the implementation of the Finnish suggestion to declare northern Europe a nuclear-free zone.

The Stockholm conference is designed to play a useful part in the strengthening of trust, security, and disarmament in Europe. And so our country is consistently and with initiative working towards the elimination of tension in world politics, curbing the arms race, and strengthening peace on earth.

CPSU DELEGATION, FINNISH CP HOLD TALKS

LD300947 Moscow TASS in English 0825 GMT 30 Apr 84

[Text] Helsinki, April 30 TASS -- A delegation of the CPSU led by Lev Zaykov, a member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Leningrad Regional CPSU Committee, paid a visit to Finland from April 24 to 28 at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of that country. The delegation of the CPSU and a delegation of the Communist Party of Finland (CPF) had a meeting in Helsinki.

The Finnish side was represented by Jouko Kajanoja, chairman of the Communist Party of Finland, vice chairman Veikko Alho, general secretary Arvo Aalto, Politbureau members Aarno Aitamurto and Taisto Sinisalo, and Olavi Poikolainen, a member of the Secretariat of the party Central Committee.

In the course of the meeting, which passed in a comradely atmosphere, the two delegations exchanged opinion on outstanding problems of the international situation and the world communist movement, and on Soviet-Finnish relations, and also told each other about the activities of their respective parties.

The delegations voiced their parties' concern about the dramatic aggravation of the international situation through the fault of the aggressive imperialist forces and their NATO allies. The arms race unleashed by them, including the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe and other actions aimed at disrupting the military-strategic balance and enhancing confrontation, is posing a real threat to peace and security of the peoples. Representatives of the two parties stated that the policies of their parties had been and would continue to be directed at safeguarding and strengthening peace and at promoting a return to detente. They voiced unconditional support for the initiative to establish a nuclear weapon-free zone in northern Europe as a step meeting the security interests of all the European nations.

Participants in the meeting stressed the importance of stepping up in the existing international situation the actions of all the peace forces and their concerted efforts to block the way of the growing war threat and to turn developments towards improving the international climate.

They noted with satisfaction the progress of Soviet-Finnish relations in the political, economic, cultural, and other fields on the basis of the 1948 Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance. The delegations expressed the confidence that there were favourable preconditions for the extension of mutually beneficial cooperation between the two countries. They stressed the need to cherish Soviet-Finnish friendship as a great achievement of the two peoples meeting their vital interests, and strongly to repulse any attempt to subvert that friendship.

U.S., NATO PRESSURING NETHERLANDS ON MISSILES

LD271634 Moscow TASS in English 1429 GMT 27 Apr 84

["NATO Intensifying Pressure on Holland" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, April 27 TASS -- News analyst Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The leading NATO countries are intensifying pressure on Holland, trying to make it consent to the deployment of U.S. nuclear cruise missiles on its territory. The London-based newspaper GUARDIAN reports today that the closest allies of the Reagan administration, Great Britain and West Germany, have made a warning that if Holland renounces the deployment of 48 cruise missiles on its territory London and Bonn will not agree to the stationing of additional numbers of U.S. nuclear missiles over and above those already deployed on their territory.

Great Britain and West Germany are known to have been the first to begin the installation of U.S. nuclear missiles and to make them operational. All indications are that they do not intend to halt or freeze that process. Their "warning" to Holland is nothing else than a thinly-veiled effort to blackmail and pressure the wavering NATO ally. At the same time, U.S. State Department spokesman Alan Romberg recalled at yesterday's meeting with newsmen in Washington that the Reagan administration expected Holland to honor its NATO committments on the issue of the deployment of U.S. nuclear missiles on its territory as well as on other issues.

That is how the Reagan administration, ignoring the will of an overwhelming majority of the Dutch people who do not want to have U.S. nuclear weapons in their country, is wrestling the arms of its NATO ally, trying to force its nuclear missiles into Western Europe. President Reagan needs those first-strike weapons for a confrontation with the Soviet Union, not for negotiations, as Washington unblushingly maintains.

The Reagan administration had a good chance to conduct negotiations in Geneva on nuclear weapons, both strategic and medium-range. However, over the three years in power the administration has not only failed to sign a single arms limitation agreement with the Soviet Union but has also deliberately undermined the process of the mentioned negotiations and finally torpedoed them. This is the hard fact and there is no escaping it.

And, nonetheless, there still exists a possibility to stabilise the situation in Europe. For this purpose it is necessary that the United States and the NATO countries playing the same hand should take steps toward restoring the situation which existed prior to the beginning of the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe. The Soviet Union will respond promptly to that. It follows from the past experience that when the U.S. leadership showed realism and responsible approach to the relations with the Soviet Union, everything went as normal. And this in its turn had a positive effect on the situation in the world in general.

U.S. MISSILE DEPLOYMENT PROTESTED IN FRG

LD282331 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 28 Apr 84

[From the Vremya newscast]

[Text] Public demonstrations in the FRG against the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in the country are steadily increasing in scale:

[Report by correspondent V. Glazunov] We are in Hausen, a suburb of Frankfurt-am-Main. This area is not only well-known in the city itself. Recently it has become well-known throughout the country, ever since people began calling it Pershinghausen. A.U.S. military depot is located here in Hausen, on the (Razitenstrasse). It turns out that components for Pershing II missiles are being brought here from the United States for assembly. One batch of Pershings assembled here have already been deployed at the Mutlangen base near Stuttgart. Another batch will follow.

These people have come here to Hausen, to the U.S. depot, in order to say: We've had enough...Stop it... and We do not want the missiles. They are matching round the block in which the depot is located, forming a human chain.

[Interview with demonstrator whose remarks are translated from German into Russian] By this action, we are protesting atomic weapons. We are against atomic missiles. We support peaceful relations between the peoples and peaceful coexistence.

[Interview with another demonstrator] We have come here to tell the American and local supporters of the Pershings that we do not wish to reconcile ourselves to the fact that Pershings are being sent from this depot for deployment at bases in our country.

The human chain around the U.S. military depot has now been completed. The demonstrators are standing hand-in-hand, forming a barrier as it were against atomic death. As planned, this has taken place at 5 minutes to 12. This time is symbolic. It is an expression of looming disaster. Time is getting short. The deployment of the U.S. Pershing II and cruise missiles has greatly intensified the danger of nuclear war, which the American strategists intend to wage on the European Continent until the last European has fallen.

After the symbolic blockade of the U.S. military depot, the demonstrators marched along the streets of Hausen and other parts of Frankfurt-am-Main.

ANTIMISSILE DEMONSTRATION HELD IN BELGIUM

LD291945 Moscow TASS in English 1657 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Text] Brussels, April 29 TASS -- The march of protest against the stationing of cruise missiles in Belgium culminated today in a massive demonstration outside the air force base at Florennes, chosen as the site for the new U.S. nuclear missiles. The marchers and members of anti-war organisations from different regions of Belgium formed a 18-kilometer human chain around the base. They expressed the extreme concern of ordinary Belgian citizens for the destiny of peace and demonstrated their determination to oppose the deployment of the nuclear missiles being thrusted on Belgium by the U.S.A.

The marchers and demonstrators, which included representatives of political parties, trade unions and public organisations and anti-war movements from other Western European countries and the U.S.A., denounced the militarist policy of the U.S. Administration and the NATO leadership which leads to the aggravation of the international situation.

ICELAND'S PRIME MINISTER SIGNS PEACE MANIFESTO

LD252312 Moscow TASS in English 2255 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] Reykjavik April 25 TASS -- Icelandic Prime Minister Steingrimur Hermannsson put his signature to a peace manifesto circulated here by the Icelandic anti-war movement and said that the demands advanced in the manifesto are in keeping with the stand of the Icelandic Government which is striving to promote the easing of tension in the world and consolidation of peace.

This document was adopted during a week of peace held on the initiative of 15 youth, women's, trade unions and political organisations of Iceland.

The manifesto expresses a profound concern over the heightening of international tension and emphasises the necessity of putting an end to the arms race, above all nuclear arms race . The manifesto urges the Icelandic Government to promote the achievement of agreement on freezing the existing nuclear arsenals, imposing the ban on the production of new types of nuclear weapons and putting an end to the deployment of first-strike nuclear missile weapons.

Some two thousand people who took part in the peace week in Iceland already signed the manifesto. Meetings in Reykjavik and other cities were held during the week. Speakers at the meetings proclaimed their resolve to uphold peace and expressed a firm support for the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in the north of Europe.

U.S. INTERFERENCE IN SWEDISH TRADE CONDEMNED

LD261105 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Text] According to a report from Stockholm, the Swedish company ICT Standard Radio and Television has begun to fulfill Soviet orders -- the assembly of apparatus for internal communications, and deliveries of finished products to the Soviet Union. Our correspondent Valentin Gubernatorov reports from the Swedish capital:

[Gubernatorov] The leadership of the ICT Standard Radio and Television Company has displayed a certain boldness in having begun to fulfill its Soviet-Swedish contract. The fact is that the United States has recently, with ever more insistence, been demanding that neutral Sweden curb technical cooperation with our country. Disagreements between Stockholm and Washington on this issue became so acute that the government of Olof Palme was forced to send an official protest to the White House. Its content briefly boils down to the following: The Reagan administration is unlawfully trying to intimidate Swedish industry with discriminatory measures.

Meanwhile Washington is not limiting [passage indistinct]. (Karl Kohanoberg) state secretary of Sweden's Ministry of Foreign Trade, in an interview with the local newspaper DAGENS NYHETER, singled out two main methods which the United States is using most frequently to undermine mutually-beneficial trade between East and West. These are restrictions on the issue of export licences to firms fulfilling soviet orders as well as a general increase in the list of goods which are forbidden for export to socialist countries. In the same interview with DAGENS NYHETER, (Kohanoberg), also a representative of business circles, stated that the Swedish Government rejects all charges made by the United States for striving to develop trade relations with socialist countries, including with the Soviet Union.

ISRAELI CLAIMS OF MOROCCAN CONTACTS REBUTTED

LD291627 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1400 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Nikolay Andreyev commentary]

[Text] The Israeli information media has published statements by the Israeli president, Hayim Herzog and opposition leader Shimion Perez about their secret visits to Morocco and their alleged talks with Moroccan officials. For example, Shimion Perez said in his resounding statement how he had walked about the streets of Rabat and Casablanca and how he visited relatives of those who had emigrated to Israel.

At the same time, the information media in Isreal intimate that those Israeli parliamentarians and officials who have, as they claim, business relations with Morocco, have been visiting Morocco as Israeli tourists.

Had this been true, it is unlikely that the Israeli officials and press would have raised a clamor over the Israeli-Moroccan relations, which, it is alleged, are being developed further and further.

Who wants such a provocation? To reply to this question we must recall what is happening. The Jerusalem Committee, in which Morocco plays an important role, met in Fes and several constructive resolutions were adopted with a view to foiling the attempts by the Israeli Zionists to legalize the annexation of Arab Jerusalem and to transform the holy city into the indivisible capital of Israel.

The committee called on all Islamic countries to sever diplomatic relations with those countries having embassies in Jerusalem.

In accordance with this decision, it is recalled, Morocco recently severed diplomatic relations with Costa Rica and El Savador, the two countries with embassies in Jerusalem. This action by Morocco amounted to a warning to the United States, where urgent discussions are going on with a view to transferring the U.S. Embassy from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

The Israeli reaction to the resolution of the Jerusalem Committee was extremely painful.

The Islamic Conference Organization, in accordance with whose decision the Jerusalem Committee was formed, consists of over 40 members. The Western countries -- including even NATO and EEC countries -- have close economic relations with many of the member states of the Islamic Conference Organization. The Western countries attach great importance to these relations. It is natural that every one of these countries would think twice before opening embassies in Jerusalem because this might lead to the severance of diplomatic relations with over 40 members of the Islamic Conference Organization. The transfer of the U.S. Embassy from Tel Aviv will not help the Israelis.

Since this is the case, all the measures prepared by the Zionist Israelis, so carefully with Washington's help, will explode like soap bubbles.

This will deal a serious blow to American-Israeli plans in the Middle East and to Zionism and the illusionary designs of creating Greater Israel within the boundaries mentioned in the Old Testament.

Tel Aviv has been thinking of ways to retaliate against members of the Jerusalem Committee adopting this resolution. Hence the idea of disseminating through the media a farce about secret talks Morocco is alleged to be holding with Israel. The purpose behind this campaign is naive: to try to defame Morocco in front of the other member-states of the Islamic Conference Organization and detract from its prestige as chairman of the Jerusalem Committee. The reprisal is trivial, but it suits the Zionists.

AL-ASAD'S STAND ON MIDEAST ISSUES PRAISED

LD271737 Moscow in Arabic to the Arab World 1400 GMT 27 Apr 84

[Aleksandr Timoshkin Commentary]

[Text] Let me bring to your attention today Syria's attitude toward settlement of the Middle East question. It is a fully independent freedom-loving position that is firmly opposed to imperialism. We must also talk of Syria's constant work for the unification of Arab forces in the struggle for the triumph of their just common cause.

Naturally, Syria categorically rejects capitulation to the imperalists and Zionists, the enemies of the Arabs. Nothing can shake Syria's attitude -- neither American-Israeli political maneuvers nor even the armed pressures they exercise against the Arab country.

Syria's voice in defense of the just cause of the Syrian people and of the other Arabs and their national interests continues to resound in both the international and regional arenas. The best example is an interview broadcast by the American NBC TV network. In an interview with an NBC correspondent, President Hafiz al-Asad declared most firmly to millions of Americans and to official Washington that his country rejects Washington's attempts to pursue gunboat diplomacy with the Arabs. In this interview, Hafiz al Asad affirmed the Syrian line of forcing Israel to withdraw its forces from Lebanon.

It is not difficult to predict the reaction to the Syrian president's statements from the U.S. Administration or the Zionist enemy. Yet, they have to hear this evaluation that the policy of piracy raised to the level of official policy deserves.

I believe this proves the credibility of the Syrian president in regard to the cause for which he is exerting all his capabilities.

Naturally, the Syrian president's personal prestige has great significance. It is a position of great esteem in both the Arab world and on the international level. What is really important is that President Hafiz Al-Asad's position is based on a strong foundation. It is based on the important successes scored by the Syrian people, who have chosen the road of revolutionary social and economic development for their country. Syria's successes in independent development are so clear and evident that even those forces that have been trying by all means to push that country back cannot but recognize them. These attempts have failed time after time.

Gentlemen, I wish to draw your attention to yet another extremely important matter bolstering the principled firmness of the Syrian leadership and people in their constant adoption of an independent policy -- namely, the cordial Soviet-Syrian relations and the fruitful multifaceted cooperation between them. Referring to this cooperation, Hafiz al-Asad said in his cable to Konstantin Chernenko, congratulating him on his election as chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, that the past years have proved the strength and stability of relations between the two countries and have affirmed their mutual interests. He also said that these relations constitute support for Syria and for the entire Arab nation in their struggle against Israeli occupation and aggression and against the designs of imperialism and Zionism, which are hostile to the Arabs and which aim at imposing U.S. and Israeli hegemony on the Middle East.

CUBAN AMBASSADOR HOLDS TALKS AT KREMLIN 28 APR

Meeting With Tikhonov

PM282041 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 29 Apr 84 Morning Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ambassador Received"]

[Text] Nikolay Aleksandrovich Tikhonov, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and USSR Council of Ministers chairman, received L. Soto, the Republic of Cuba's ambassador to the USSR, at the Kremlin on 28 April. During a talks, which passed in a friendly atmosphere, there was an exchange of views on questions concerning a further development of Soviet Cuban relations.

Meeting With Gromyko

PM282028 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 29 Apr 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "Ambassador Received"]

[Text] A.A. Gromyko, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, first deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, and USSR foreign minister, received L. Soto, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to the USSR, on 28 April.

Questions of interest to both sides were discussed in a friendly conversation.

U.S. EXPECTED TO IGNORE CONTADORA EFFORTS

PM270852 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 84 First Edition p 5

[TASS report under the general heading: "Nicaragua Is Struggling"]

[Text] Caracas, 25 Apr -- In no way does Washington intend to cooperate in the efforts made by "Contadora Group" member countries aimed at seeking a peaceful settlement of the Central American crisis. This is the conclusion reached by observers commenting on the Venezuela visit by H. Shlaudeman, President Reagan's special envoy to Central America, who has already visited Colombia.

Speaking at a press conference at the end of his meeting with the country's president, J. Lusinchi, Shlaudeman made clumsy attempts to convince journalists that the United States is allegedly "ready to cooperate with the Contadora process." Matters, however, did not progress beyond demagogical expatiation. Reagan's envoy did not utter a single word about the escalating U.S. interventionist intrigues. In actual fact, he avoided answering a question about the CIA's complicity in mining Nicaraguan ports, stating only that this question was not raised during the meeting with Venezuela's president.

KULIK NOTES U.S. PROVOCATIONS IN L. AMERICA

LD280944 Moscow TASS in English 0710 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] Moscow April 28 TASS -- TASS political news analyst Sergey Kulik writes:

The following reports have been teletyped on the same day under the same dateline:

A commentator of the American NBC television network has stated that the CIA has built a special base for Nicaraguan counter-revolutionaries in the Salvadoran Department of La Union. It is precisely from that base that the rebels operating in Nicaragua receive weapons from the USA.

A correspondent of the Spanish news agency EFE has reported that U.S. soldiers and anti-Sandinista groupings are stationed in camps which function permanently in the northern areas of Costa Rica.

The FRANCE PRESSE news agency has reported that U.S. engineer troops are finalising the construction of a military airfield at a distance of only 20 km away from the Nicaraguan border. In the past year alone, the Pentagon has built eight big airfields in Honduras along the border and has set up several military bases.

The UPI news agency reports that the U.S. Air Force is airlifting a 32,000-strong corps of troops from the USA to Puerto Rico. They will take part in the military exercises "Ocean Venture-84".

The newspaper LOS ANGELES TIMES sums up the development by saying that the Reagan administration prepares for a war in Latin America and that plans have already been worked out in Washington for a direct armed intervention in the region.

Washington's imperialist policy is spearheaded first of all against Nicaragua. The Reagan administration puts down to its credit that it has organized, trained, equipped and infiltrated bands of terrorists into Nicaragua. The terrorists kill civilians and carry out acts of sabotage on civilian facilities. U.S. GI's and the commandos of Central American regimes, which are obedient to the White House and which are ready at the first call of the Pentagon to repeat a Grenada-style venture against Nicaragua, are now being airlifted almost openly to aid the mercenaries.

Having declared the national-liberation movements to be the "source of terrorism" in the present-day world, the U.S. Administration has set before itself a historically unfeasible task: by any means to put an end to the processes which undermine imperialism's omnipotence in the Western Hemisphere. The so-called package of legislative initiatives to fight terrorism, the package sent by Reagan to Congress recently, has become the latest manifestation of that policy.

If one is to believe the statements of the head of the White House, the USSR and its allies for the anti-imperialist front are guilty of all the people's activities now taking place in Latin America. But if so, it is not clear for what purpose the U.S. Government had sent its troops there last century when there were no Soviets at all. Already at that time U.S. Marines landed in selfsame Nicaragua as well as in Mexico, Cuba, and Haiti. There is a book entitled "The History of 200 U.S. Interventions in Latin America" by a Latin American author. Just think of it -- 200 interventions!

Unceasing provocations against socialist Cuba, the assassination of hero of the Chilean people Salvador Allende and General Torrijos, the head of the Panamanian Government, support for the anti-people dictatorships in Chile, Paraguay and Uruguay, and unceasing attempts at installing the USA's puppets in power in any Latin American country by any means -- all are the manifestations of Washington's policy of terrorism and of counting on reaction and counter-revolution.

Washington, having embarked upon the path of interference in the affairs of independent states, military pressure on and threats to them, Washington conducts itself as if international norms which are binding upon everyone do not exist.

The White House does not even trouble itself with discourses upon admissibility or inadmissibility of U.S. interference in the affairs of Nicaragua. It is being driven home to people that such interference is "normal" and even "legitimate". All this is done to accustom the world public opinion to lawlessness being practised with regard to Nicaragua and thereby to ensure a free hand for the Reagan administration for any actions against Central American countries.

Practically all governments of Latin American states are aware that yesterday's destruction of the sovereignty of Grenada and today's show of force along the borders of Nicaragua and interference in the affairs of that country are precedents which the USA can apply to any Latin American country. They view the present policy of Reagan as a dangerous relapse of the colonialist plantation-owner philosophy which is justly rejected by the peoples of Latin America and for which there is no room in the present-day world.

U.S. EXERCISES FURTHER BLOCKADE OF NICARAGUA

LD281129 Moscow World Service in English 0610 GMT 28 Apr 84

[Text] The Navies of the United States, El Salvador, and Honduras have begun joint exercises off the Pacific coast of Nicaragua. Here is what our news analyst Viktor Olin writes on this subject:

The exercises have begun at a time when some 2,000 United States soldiers on Honduran territory are practicing military operations against Nicaragua. U.S. warplanes and helicopter gunships are involved in the exercises.

At the same time, the Contras have stepped up their subversive activities against Nicaragua. These are terrorist units, trained and equipped on funds provided by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. Officially the purpose of the naval exercises is to halt some kind of mythical shipments of Nicaraguan arms to the insurgents in El Salvador. But the far-fetched nature of this story strikes the eye at once. No one has yet succeeeded in intercepting even the smallest consignment of Nicaraguan arms, although the Gulf of Fonseca through which the shipments are supposed to be routed is literally teeming with the U.S. and Honduran patrol vessels. What's more, the whole gulf is scanned by American radars installed on Tiger Island.

This being so, this ostentatious flexing of muscles off Nicaraguan shores must have a different course. Pinpointing it is no difficult matter. One has but to recall the failure of the U.S. attempts to blockade Nicaragua by mining the principal harbors of that country. These actions carried out with the direct participation of the CIA agents aroused a storm of anger all over the world and in the United States itself. Faced with mounting demands to stop these actions described as state-directed terrorism, the Reagan administration was forced to seek more devious ways of pursuing the same course.

The present naval exercises of the United States, El Salvador, and Honduras are designed to continue the naval blockade of Nicaragua. As in the past the Americans are playing the leading role with the dirty work being entrusted to the Navies of El Salvador and Honduras. They, on the pretext of intercepting arms shipments, have been authorized to stop and search any vessels and even, according to an American military spokesman, to carry out any actions dictated by their security interests.

What this amounts to is a modified version of piracy in international waters. In the meantime, the Washington administration is seeking new ways of financing and invigorating subversive operations against Nicaragua.

Congressmen are being pressured into consenting to further appropriations to pay for sabotage and terror by the Contras. It has been learnt that they are being armed through America's Middle East ally, Israel. At the same time Washington has decided to assure itself a free hand by announcing its refusal to recognize the jurisdiction of the International Court at The Hague over U.S. actions in Central America. This is seen by the American media as further proof of U.S. preparations for direct military intervention in that region, first and foremost against Nicaragua.

U.S. MARINES LAND AT GUANTANAMO IN EXERCISE

LD290958 Moscow TASS in English 0802 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Text] New York April 29 TASS -- The Pentagon is turning its large-scale exercises codenamed "Ocean Venture-84" in the Caribbean into a gross provocation of force. Taking part in the exercises are over 30,000 U.S. servicemen, air units, and 30 ships of the U.S. Navy.

During the exercises more than a thousand U.S. Marines in full marching order and with "M-16" rifles atilt landed at Guantanamo base which is located on part of Cuba's territory which is illegally held by the USA. The U.S. soldiers settled along the entire perimeter of the base, digging trenches and preparing combat positions. Evacuation of civilians living at the base, mainly members of the families of the U.S. officers and men stationed there, was carried out at the same time. They were brought by naval ships to Jacksonville (Florida). According to the UPI news agency, such an evacuation of civilians from Guantanamo for 'training purposes' has been effected by the Pentagon only for the third time since the triumph of the Cuban revolution in 1959.

GUSTOV TO REPRESENT CPSU AT GUADELOUPE CONGRESS

PM290902 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Apr 84 First Edition p 4

[TASS report: "To Participate in the Congress' Work"]

[Text] I.S. Gustov, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first deputy chairman of the CPSU Central Committee Party Control Committee, left for Pointe-a-Pitre 25 April at the invitation of the Guadeloupe Communist Party [PCG] Central Committee to take part in the work of the Eighth PCG Congress.

DISCUSSIONS AT CPSU POLITBURO MEETING NOTED

PM300820 Moscow PRAVDA, in Russian 27 Apr 84 First Edition p 1

[Unattributed report, "At the CPSU Central Committee Politburo"]

[Text] At its regular meeting, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo discussed a number of questions of economic construction and perfection of economic management as well as questions regarding the USSR's foreign policy.

As mapped out at the April 1984 CPSU Central Committee Plenum, the Politburo analyzed the progress of implementation of the state plan for the country's economic and social development, taking into account work results in the first quarter of this year. It was noted that as a result of an upsurge of labor activity by the masses; of further strengthening of order and organization; of purposeful work by the party, administrative, and economic organs and public organizations; implementation of the state plan for economic and social development in the first quarter of this year has proceeded more successfully.

The pace of economic growth and of raising the standard of living of the Soviet people has increased. The indicators of production efficiency show improvement. In agriculture, production and procurements of animal-husbandry products has increased. Industrial and rail transportation workers on the whole honorably upheld their word given to the party, and achieved an above-plan increase of 1 percent in labor productivity, and a reduction of 0.5 percent in production costs.

At the same time, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo pointed out that the generally favorable indices obtained concealed an unsatisfactory situation in some important sectors of the economy in a number of cases. Operational capacities are not being fully utilized, lost working time is great, and commitments to economize in fuel, raw materials, and other resources are not being universally met. Even in industries that are successfully fulfilling their plans, a number of enterprises are lagging behind. No fundamental turnabout has been achieved in observance of delivery discipline.

Central Committees of union republic communist parties, kraykoms, obkoms, ministries, and departments, and administrative, economic, and public organizations have been set the task of drawing the appropriate conclusions from the results of work in the year's first quarter, of looking more deeply into the work of each enterprise, more strictly assessing its results, focusing attention on pulling up sectors that are falling behind and, and, without slackening the pace of work, doing all that is necessary for the unconditional implementation of the tasks of the 1984 plan and of the socialist pledges that have been adopted.

The Politburo session considered the question of improving the planning, organization, and management of capital construction. The decision of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers adopted on this matter provides for a series of measures aimed at speeding up the technical reequipping and reconstruction of enterprises, improving the quality of drafting projects, perfecting planning and management of construction, and increasing the role of the construction and assembly trusts as the main links of building production management.

A wide range of measures have been outlined for strengthening the efficiency of capital investments, shortening construction time, improving the quality of construction, as well as mastering production capacities according to schedule, and the economic stimulation of the fulfillment and overfulfillment of plan tasks.

As a further development of this resolution, it is planned to devise and adopt decisions on questions of further increasing labor productivity in construction, perfecting the system of labor wages and bonus premiums, improving the project-estimate system, and strengthening the responsibility of the USSR Gosstroy for implementing the technological policy aimed at achieving a high level of building production.

Guided by the decisions of the December 1983 and February and April 1984 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, the Politburo discussed questions in regard to determining the main directions of further perfecting management. Related to this, the need was stressed for even more consistent implementation of the principle of democratic centralism in state construction, as well as for strengthening economic methods of management, optimally combining the development of industries and territories, perfecting links between industries, and increasing the economic independence of the main link in the chain of management, production association, and enterprise.

All of this, as the Politburo noted, presupposes further clarification of the functions of ministries, which should become actual headquarters concentrating their attention on solving problems strategic for the given industry and fully responsible for satisfying the needs of the national economy in output production. In guaranteeing the comprehensiveness of the economy's development, the further widening of rights and strengthening of responsibility of republican and local organs, as well as a considerable increase in the level of work of the central organs of management and a perfection of their apparatus, have great importance.

With regard to the results of the all-union economic conference in Moscow on the problems of the agro-industrial complex, the CPSU Central Committee Politburo has made Central Committees of union republics, kraykoms and obkoms, and heads of the appropriate ministries and departments responsible for analyzing the progress of implementing the Food Program and determining concrete measures for raising the intensity of agricultural production, improving economic work on kolkhozes and sovkhozes, perfecting the mechanism of the economy, and of managing all the industries of the agro-industrial complex.

The CPSU Central Committee Politburo has approved the results of meetings and conversations of Comrade Chernenko and Ustinov with Siwicki, candidate member of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo and minister of national defense of the Polish People's Republic. Comrade Gromyko's reports concerning the results of the meeting of the foreign ministers' committee of the Warsaw Treaty member countries in Budapest and his visit to the Hungarian People's Republic were reviewed and approved. The CPSU Central Committee Politburo reviewed and passed decisions on some other questions of our country's domestic and foreign policies.

CHERNENKO VISITS, ADDRESSES MOSCOW METAL WORKS

Moscow TV Report

LD291838 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1700 GMT on 29 April, in the Vremya newscast, carries a video report on Chernenko's visit to the Serp i Molot metalworks in Moscow.

The report opens with an outside shot of the factory; a motorcade of several large cars is then seen arriving. Chernenko is shown standing by cars shaking hands with an unidentified person. Grishin, Dolgikh and unidentified people are behind him. Chernenko and Dolgikh are wearing soft felt hats, all others present are bareheaded. A woman presents Chernenko with a bouqet of carnations; two other women do likewise.

Video then shows Chernenko and party entering workshop between workers in safety helmets lined up on either side. He waves, and all applaud. The group is seen walking along the shopfloor while several people carrying television cameras walk backward in front of them. Workers then close in on the official party and Chernenko is seen in the middle of a fairly closely-packed group, with workers on one side and the visiting party on the other. Shots of various workshops which Chernenko is said to have visited are shown, but he is not seen in them. Chernenko is again shown with a group of workers, nodding frequently. Various named workers speak to Chernenko, who is seen to remove his hat.

Video then shows Chernenko addressing the workers.

This is followed by a brief shot of some exhibits in the factory museum. Chernenko, Grishin, and Dolgikh are then seen seated at a table while officials and workers stand behind them. Dolgikh touches Chernenko's arm, leans over, and points something out to him.

Video then shows Chernenko among a crowd of people, including Grishin and Dolgikh. He waves, apparently in farewell, and turns away, turning back once to wave. The party is then shown leaving the workshop, walking out, as they entered, through a corridor of people in safety helmets who applaud. The report ends with a final distant shot of the exterior of the works.

Chernenko Speech

PM292139 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 84 First Edition pp 1, 2

["Speech of Comrade K.U. Chernenko"]

[Text] Dear comrades, I highly value the opportunity to have this meeting with you since you represent a major unit of the working class at the forefront of the battle for speeding up the development of the country's economy. The social and political atmosphere in which our people live and work is today particularly characterized by a collective, creative search for solutions to pressing problems, by a businesslike and exacting attitude. The beneficial changes taking place in all spheres of life are enjoying the support of the whole people. To strengthen and develop this atmosphere is the aim of the decisions made at the February and April Central Committee Plenum, and at the first session of the USSR Supreme Soviet of the 11th convocation. They give guidance toward well-coordinated and intensive work in all directions of communist construction. Our meeting is taking place on the eve of 1 May. On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, and the Soviet Government, I warmly congratulate you and all Soviet people on the occasion of this great day of labor and peace. (prolonged applause)

I am deeply grateful for your cordiality and sincerity. I see this as a manifestation of unshakable trust in our own Communist Party and its Central Committee. The Leninist tradition of direct contact with the working people has always been alive in our party. I recall how strongly impressed Yuriy Vladimirovich Andropov was after his meeting at the works when considering the complicated problems that life is presenting. Such meetings are extremely important and, I would say, very useful. Our talk here today makes it possible to get a fuller appreciation of the country's labor pulse. A number of issues which might appear to be familiar now stand out even more clearly.

Comrades! The name of your enterprise -- recipient of three orders -- comprises the historic symbols of the country of the soviets, the hammer and the sickle. Workers from this works were in the front ranks of the revolutionary fighters and the builders of the state of the working people. "Serp i Molot" work has entered the annals of socialist industrialization as one of the leaders of high quality metallurgy. The Central Committee is well aware that the works' collective and its party organization approach solving tasks faced by our economy with a sense of high responsibility.

The "Serp i Molot" metallurgists have successfully coped with the targets and with high pledges for 1983, and the works has operated at a good level in the first quarter of the current year. It is important to note that the plan for labor productivity growth has been overfulfilled by more than 4 percent. It is a good start, and as one says, that is half the battle.

Technical reequipemtn of industries, the introduction of the latest achievements of science and front-ranking experience, now take on special significance. This is an urgent demand of the time, one might say, the command of the epoch. It is also topical because, in the current demographic situation, we cannot count on such an influx of labor resources as we have had up to now.

Metal is not called the bread of industry for nothing. You probably know that the CPSU Central Committee Politburo has adopted a special decision on technical improvement of ferrous metallurgy.

We consider consistent increases in output of high-quality, economical metal production as the main objective here. There is no other way to achieve the required breakthrough in machine-building, construction, and other industries. One of the most important ways to resolve this key task is in reconstruction and renovation of basis assets. Your collective has skillfully and energetically set off along just such a path. Let us say plainly: This is not an easy matter. In essence, the problem is to give new life to a metallurgical enterprise almost in the center of Moscow while not spreading out during development or stopping production, and still strictly observing enhanced demands for conservation of the environment.

Due tribute must be paid to specialists, workers, planners, and builders of the works. As has been reported to me, they have found good, technically and economically well-founded options for reconstruction of workshops in operation in combination with commissioning new capacities. Much has already been accomplished in modern complexes to produce high-quality output, which quite recently we had to import. Labor conditions have been improved considerably. More than 40 flowlines have been put into operation; 1,200 workers have been freed from labor-intensive operations, and now are engaged in comprehensively mechanized and automated sectors. Labor productivity throughout the works has risen by 22 percent. Put succinctly, these are fruitful and convincing results. They permit one to say with full justification that the "Serp i Molot" collective is displaying a good example of how the decisions of the party and government should be fulfilled -- responsibly and in a disciplined manner. (applause)

Of course, great exertion has been demanded of you. There is no way to circumvent this if you are to tackle the job properly and carry it out, as Lenin said, with particular vigor. In order to accomplish everything that has been planned, it will be necessary to work quite a bit more. The "Serp i Molot" collective, however, knows how to work and will, I believe, cope with this task.

The results we are talking about today would be impossible without the constant attention and great practical help rendered by the Moscow Gorkom and the Ministry of Ferrous Metallurgy, and without the daily active work of the works party organization. I must say -- and this is a gratifying fact for the whole economy -- that a definite rise has begun to appear in metallurgy as a whole. Competition between enterprise collectives has developed widely in a businesslike manner. The socialist obligations in the first quarter of the current year have been fulfilled. The task is to unfailingly consolidate the rate that has been established and to increase it even more.

Today, the comrades said that you are troubled by the question of the metallurgist's professional prestige. There is no doubt that your work is distinguished by its highly strenuous and complex nature and that its prestige should be raised. Ministries and departments, soviet organs and trade unions, and our mass information media should take care that the labor of the people in the hot workshops affords satisfaction and is appraised according to its merit.

It is very justified that during reconstruction, new consumer service facilities, dining rooms, dispensaries, training ships, and a pioneers' camp have been commissioned in your works. It was gratifying to learn that as many creches and kindergartens as are needed have been built. Every year hundreds of families of metallurgists at Serp i Molot celebrate housewarmings. Generally, the possibilities for highly productive work, genuine rest, and for the training and education of the rising generation of workers are really expanding. I want to repeat that the collective's achievements are beyond doubt and deserve the very highest words of praise.

I am sure you will also take the correct workmanlike attitude toward a conversation about shortcomings. As you yourselves know, they do exist. Unfortunately, the works is not completely fulfilling its contractual obligations in supplies of goods. This is impeding the work of other collectives. Fellow workers should not be let down and the situation has to be corrected resolutely.

The second task of principled importance is to achieve faster reimbursement of spending on reconstruction and the creation of new capacities. A good production manager makes a fast return on each ruble, he gets growth from it -- the ruble is working. So far in your enterprise, the time taken to obtain a return on investments does not always go as planned. It is necessary to pull yourselves together, to achieve projected indices faster, to return funds to the state budget in a precise and timely fashion. It is also necessary to utilize material resources more effectively. This, of course, applies to all sectors of the national economy. For example, frequently the case is that there is not enough metal, and immediately the works is asked about a further increase in its production. Meanwhile, more metal is made in our country than in any other, and in the quantity of grades of steel and shaped metal we are unsurpassed. The problem, on one hand, is in the further improvement of quality, in the increase of production of those progressive kinds of metal still insufficiently produced. And on the other, the reduction of the comsumption of metal, the elimination of metal wastage by the industry itself as well as by consumers. In particular, this concerns high-cost output such as that of Serp i Molot. This also fully applies to fuel saving and energy economization.

Unfortunately, somehow a phrase has become popular and has appeared in our propaganda, too, that the country is endlessly rich in coal, ore, oil and gas. In reality, all is not so simple. We indeed have large resources, but as is well known, they are unrenewable, and their extraction is becoming more expensive. Furthermore it is necessary to save resources for future generations, and thus be sensible about extracting them and utilize them rationally. First of all, it is necessary to maximally accelerate the development and introduction of energy saving equipment and technology. It is an unacceptable fact that many serially-produced engines and boilers in power stations are using 15 to 20 percent more fuel than the best models developed by Soviet scientists and designers. In ferrous metallurgy, the coefficient of fuel utilization used to heat metal is on average lower by a factor of 1.5 than in front-ranking enterprises. Enough has been said about the necessity to economize on metal, fuel, energy and all other resources. However, seldom are they backed up by concrete deeds. It is only initiative, the personal contribution of every person from worker to director, pursuing a course toward stepping up that economic drive everywhere and in all things that will yield tangible results.

Comrades! I know that you have accumulated valuable experience from the team organization of labor. This form of labor organization and incentive was introduced at the initiative of front-ranking collectives. It was born among the masses and is the result of the social creativity of the people. An effective path of raising labor productivity, one which is intrinsic to our system, has been developed. The right method of combining the personal interests of the toilers, the collective, and society has been found. This is one of the fundamental questions of socialist construction in economic, sociopolitical and educational respects. Thus, the high political awareness and standard of labor of workers and collective farm workers aid the formation of the major elements in the social relations of developed socialism.

On this point Boris Vasilyevich Chukanov, Hero of Socialist Labor, made a valid remark -- that in teams, the concepts of mine and ours, personal and publicly-owned, fuse together to form an ingot of class consciousness, patriotic duty, and collective mastery. In ferrous metallurgy, I am told, three quarters of the workers operate in teams. That's not bad, of course. However, metallurgists are lagging a little behind with the introduction of financial autonomy and with the transition to appraisal of work by end results, taking into account the individual labor contribution of each person. Of course there are problems which have to be solved at the ministry, department and industrial trade union level. The question formulated here, for example, is a reasonable one: Why isn't the shift leader who organizes the work of a comprehensive team included as a member of the team? Why is his pay not calculated in the same way as the team members? Currently, the State Labor Committee is conducting an experiment on this issue. However, I think that where the conditions exist, it is not necessary to wait for the results of the experiment, but to be bolder and take the necessary measures that are prempted by life. In this, it must not, of course, be forgotten that nobody will take away the responsibility for the organization of labor and production from the shift leader, even when he becomes part of the team. In the work environment, one cannot help recalling the bright and precise concept of a cadre worker. To be honest, this is being forgotten somewhat in some parts of our country.

Yet, when one says these words, the image of the real worker, wise with the experience of a master, patriot of an enterprise, educator of the younger generation, a straightforward and principled man, appears before one's eyes. The cadre workers are not only the backbone of any factory line, they are the pride of our working class. They should be cherished and turned to for support. The prestige of skillful labor, the prestige of quality work, to last for two centuries, must be enhanced.

Bolshevik workers at the Moskva Sortirovochnaya depot in Moscow in 1919 provided an example of selfless shock labor for the common good. Sixty-five years later, more than 157 million Soviet people joined the present all-union communist subbotknik. Such is the scope and scale of the assertion of collectivist principles in our life.

Viktor Vasilyevich Grishin has told me that on the day of the present subbotnik, Muscovites worked in a special mood, with Stakhanovite enthusiasm. That is how it was everywhere. Soviet people have wholeheartedly adopted the party's call to view their work as the fulfillment of a patriotic duty. On behalf of the Central Committee Politburo and the government, I should like to say briefly and from the heart: Thank you comrades, both your collective and all working people (prolonged applause)

I see many young faces in this hall alongside the veterans. They have brought here a breath of the unfading proletarian youthfulness of Serp i Molot, which not very long ago marked its centennial jubilee. The works managers have told me that almost one third of your workers are young people. The works has become younger in recent years -- a remarkable fact. What does it show? As a result of reconstruction and modernization, labor at your enterprise has become more attractive to young people. Thus, reconstruction, at first glance a purely technical matter, acquires important social ramifications.

I would like to take advantage of the opportunity to stress the following: We are the moment embarking on the implementation of school reform. Successful implementation of it will depend to a large extent on interested participation by production collectives, on strengthening cooperation between school and enterprise. Well organized labor by youths, precise rhythm and order in production, and the spirit of labor cohesion and collectivism must be practical lessons in the science of life for young people, must help them in the choice and mastery of professions and in forming lofty qualities of citizenship. It is labor itself, and not talking about it, labor for the well-being of the motherland, which is the most well-tested criterion of a man's political consciousness.

We all know that young people do not like being lectured. In our youth we, too, were not enraptured by edifying homilies and sermons. Confidence and a high level of responsibility for the task entrusted, this is what best teaches a person. If you get to know many experienced managers in industry, you will find that as a boy in the harsh time of war, he took his place at the lathe; by the time he was 16 he was a team-leader, and by the time he was 25 he was in charge of the workshop. There is no substitute for such a school. The school of labor, the school of life, the school of political work is the most reliable school among the masses. (applause)

In describing the Bolshevik Party as the party of the future, Lenin linked this, too, with a constant influx of young and energetic forces. Of the total number admitted to the party today, almost three quarters comes from the Komsomol. This is a worthy reinforcement. The Komsomol is the reliable reserve of the party and its fighting aide. The party has entrusted responsible matters to the League of Young Leninists, and continues to do so, and knows that the Komsomol can be relied upon.

Comrades, I have already had occasion to speak about the difficulties in the development of the economy we were confronted with as the 1970's gave way to the 1980's. The Central Committee, our party, and all people are working to overcome these difficulties and break new ground. Highly productive labor and the careful interest of everyone in the development of production are required for this. Only on such a basis may national prosperity be raised.

Consistent improvement in the lives of the working people is the general line of the Communist Party, and nothing can make it falter. Since the beginning of the 1970's alone, real per capita income have risen more than one and a half times. In 1983, the average monthly wage in the national economy amounted to 182 rubles. The salaries of highly qualified workers are much higher -- they receive on average 250-300 rubles and more per month.

Every 4 years now we build more housing than was built in the whole pre-war period. Over 50 million people improve their living conditions in each 5-year period. Output of goods for the population is being increased and the services sector is being expanded. Incomes of those working in agriculture are growing. In the countryside more comfortable and beautiful houses, schools, medical facilities and clubs are being built and modern roads are being laid.

Soviet people are noting with satisfaction that the Food Program is beginning to yield fruit. Far from everything has been done for the fulfillment of the program. To be quite frank, hold-ups remain in a number of areas in the retailing of livestock products. Great work still lies ahead to improve supplies of foodstuffs to the population and to improve the quality of consumer goods.

You know that in addition to the huge amounts allocated by the state for dealing with social issues many enterprises and associations already have significant economic incentive funds at their disposal. These amount to over 50 billion rubles. These means, belonging to the people, must be used zealously, with priority being given to the primary needs of labor collectives. So what is the problem? The fact is that there are occasions when this is not done. Large amounts of money are sometimes spent on matters of secondary importance or diverted to things that could wait. Some leaders locally become obsessed with what we might call the idea that biggest is best ["gigantomaniya"]. If a palace of culture is being built, then this has to be with a marble finish, cut glass and relief work. If a panel of artwork is set up, it has to be of grandiose proportions, blocking out the sky, as they say. To my mind, this stems from the wealthy merchant's idea about beauty: let them know how big we are! (animation in the hall) Everything is good in the right measure. It must always be remembered that a kindergarten, housing for newlyweds, a good canteen at a works or a rural club are the best visual agitation for our way of life.

Comrades, at your works -- as everywhere throughout the country -- the most tricky and responsible matters are tackled first by Communists. It is precisely this which strengthens their authority with the masses at large.

The Communist Party is the vanguard of the whole people, but through its class essence, its program aims, ideology and policies, and the role which workers play in the CPSU, it has been and remains the party of the working class, true to the glorious traditions of Bolshevism. (prolonged applause) This ensures revolutionary continuity in its activity and a strictly consistent class character of domestic and external policy, and guarantees success of the immense work we call the further improvement of developed socialism.

Over the years of socialist construction, the party has reared remarkable cadre-managers, genuine leaders of the masses. Their work is complex, their responsibility is great, and people speak about such comrades with great respect. At times, though, one can also hear just indignation when there is talk of cases of incorrect behavior by some workers in production and daily life. Such facts are intolerable. The Central Committee calls and will call strictly to account those who work negligently, transgress the law, and violate the statues of the CPSU. We spoke about this firmly at the February Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee. I want to repeat once again: Our exactingness and adherence to principle will never weaken, not today, not tomorrow, not in the future. (applause) I share the opinion of Aleksandr Pavlovich Moiseyev, the rolling-press operator. In his speech, he touched very frankly upon that important facet of social justice: that every citizen must rigorously fulfill his obligations to society. You are right, Aleksandr Pavlovich. There are people who want everything, both what is allowed and what is not. Often they do get it, but they forget about their duty to society. Therefore, I fully support the multi-faceted work that is being carried out by the Moscow party organization under the good slogan: Honor and glory according to work! (prolonged applause)

You have touched upon many problems of everyday life, comrades. In particular, you have taken an interest in the prospects for implementing the Housing Program. I will announce to you that the Central Committee Politburo has examined the issue of the construction of housing during the current 5-year plan period. The State Planning Committee, the ministries and departments have been instructed to allocate all necessary means and resources so that the 5-year task for the commissioning of residential housing -- and it is a very high one -- may be absolutely fulfilled and exceeded. True, letters are also received from those who have obtained apartments, but with work carried out haphazardly, with parts left unfinished. Unfortunately, things like this happen, and one can understand the injured feelings of people who move in under those circumstances.

The questions of the quality of housing, goods, and services are not only economic ones, they are also social questions. They directly affect the interests of millions of people. Of course, high quality depends on many factors. All the same, the attitude of the worker to his work and what I would call the worker's conscience are the most important of these factors. Is it really possible to build bad apartments for workers, teachers, doctors, for oneself and, ultimately, for one's children? We rightly glorify labor heroes. Their names are known by the entire country. But, after all, mismanagement must also be addressed. It is time the faces of those responsible for shoddy work also became known, that the identity of those who turn out bad products is known. Irresponsibility must be rigorously penalized. (applause)

Comrades! The might of our system is increased many times over by the awareness of the masses. At the June 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the party put forth its detailed concept of long-term ideological work.

The plenum decisions gave mighty impetus to the improvement of ideological, educational, and mass political work in all its areas. Most important is to shift the center of ideological work to the work collective, and to the primary party organizations. The existing inertia that sometimes confines all work to ideological departments themselves and replaces it with the compilation of lengthy papers and the holding of sessions lasting many hours must be renounced once and for all. Efficiency, good organization, clearcut control and supervision of implementation, and the ability to obtain effective results are just as essential in ideological practice as in other spheres.

It is logical, comrades, that all the speeches made today were imbued with concern for creation. By its very nature, the working class is a creative class. Your words reflect the Soviet people's will for durable peace. One cannot fail to agree with your evaluation of the international situation. Yes, the organizers of the so-called crusade against the USSR and the other socialist countries would like to force us to our knees. This will never happen. (Tumultuous applause) We suffered for our revolution. We defended it. We built socialism, and now we are implementing gigantic plans for the development of the country, for the further improvement of the people's life.

We do not impose our world view or social order on anyone and we have no need of lands belonging to other people. The Soviet Union sincerely proposes one sole path: the path of peaceful coexistence and mutually advantageous international cooperation.

At the same time, it is clear that not everything depends on our good will. In politics, we believe only in deeds and not words. Arms reduction means truly reciprocal reduction. The elimination of nuclear weapons means real elimination by both sides.

If the United States of America and NATO do this, we will not hold things up.

Soviet people are profoundly convinced that peace can be preserved. It is possible to turn the development of events away from confrontation toward detente. We are ready for dialogue. We are ready to actively cooperate with those governments and organizations which want to work honestly and constructively on behalf of peace.

But while there exists military and political tension, and while the nuclear-missile peril from the United States of America and NATO states hangs over our country, we must keep our powder dry and always be on the alert to ensure that the correlation of forces does not change in favor of imperialism and that we are not left weaker.

Our concern for the security of the socialist homeland is clear to any sensible person. The pain of the losses brought by the last war will never fade away in any Soviet family. Our country gave 20 million lives for its independence and for the salvation of world civilization from the threat of enslavement by fascist barbarians.

The party Central Committee and the Soviet Government understand their highest responsibility before the people. June 1941 will not be repeated. Swift retribution will overtake any aggressor. Let everyone be aware of that -- both our friends and our foes. (tumultuous applause)

Concerning the aggravation of the international situation, many letters reach the CPSU Central Committee. Their authors propose making the work week longer and setting up a fund for the defense of the country. First of all, I would like to offer heartfelt thanks to the thousands of Soviet patriots, war and labor veterans, young workers and collective farmers, Communists and non-party members who have made such proposals.

I must say that our economic potential and new technical means which improve defense efficiency make it possible, without taking the steps propos[illegible], to reliably safeguard the security of the Soviet state and its allies.

There will also be consistent implementation programs planned for the social and economic development of the country and for raising the living standard of Soviet people.

Comrades! Our Leninist party will soon enter the period of immediate [neposredstvennaya] preparation for its 27th congress. You understand that ahead of us are large-scale and multi-faceted tasks. We are enriched with reliable experience of political and organizational work and economic construction. We rely on the monolithic unity of the party and the people. The course pursued by the CPSU Central Committee has been weighed and, one might say, adjusted with the participation of each Communist. All Soviet people actively support the party's policy with their practical deeds. This is the guarantee that we shall solve the tasks we have planned and achieve the objectives we have set. (prolonged applause)

In conclusion now, a few personal words. I thank you for the cordial welcome and the frank conversation. The warm greetings and good wishes which you have expressed give courage and energy and strengthen the confidence in the success of our common work. Once again, heartfelt thanks to you, dear comrade metallurgists! I wish you new successes in your hard labor and all the best in life. May the First of May be bright and cheerful for each one of you and those close to you. (tumultuous prolonged applause)

Grishin Speech

PM3O1245 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 30 Apr 84 First Edition pp 1,2

["Comrade K.U. Chernenko's Meeting With Workers From Moscow's Serp i Molot Metallurgical Plant"]

[Excerpts] The Moscow Serp i Molot metallurgical works is one of the front-ranking enterprises of socialist industry. It has a glorious history which began more than 100 years ago. Today's deeds by its big and closely-knit collective are also remarkable. The modern level of technology, good organization of production and workers' skills make it possible for the workers to achieve successful fulfillment of plan tasks and socialist pledges. The Serp I Molot collective is meeting May Day with new labor achievements.

The forthcoming holiday is especially festive and joyous for the Moscow metallurgists. On 29 April, Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, visited the workers of the plant. Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko had a sincere and businesslike conversation with workers of the plant, in which Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the CPSU Moscow Gorkom, and Comrade Dolgikh, candidate member of he Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, also took part. Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko took an interest in the progress of the enterprise's reconstruction, in the organization of socialist competition, in the labor and living conditions of the metallurgists, and in the work of the party organization.

In his speech, Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of Moscow Gorkom, spoke about how Muscovites are fulfilling the tasks of the 11th 5-Year Plan and about the achievements they are seeing in the May Day holiday. The working people of the capital have guaranteed their socialist pledges and plan fulfillment for the first quarter of the present year. He reported to Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko that the party's tasks for an above-plan increase in labor productivity and further reduction in costs of output are being successfully fulfilled.

Comrade Grishin discussed certain tasks facing the metallurgists at the Serp i Molot works. It is important, he said, to accelerate work on completing the reconstruction and technical reequipping of the works and to obtain an increase in the output of quality metal products necessary to the country's national economy. The works' party organization has to lead the collective's work in implementing these tasks. He expressed confidence that Communists and the Serp i Molot toilers, like all Moscow workers, will do everything essential for the fulfillment and overfulfillment of the plan for this year and for the 5-year plan period as a whole.

Comrade Grishin cordially congratulated Konstantin Ustinovich Chernenko and all those present on the holiday of international solidarity of working people, 1 May, and wished them further successes in their work.

'SECRETARY' CHERNENKO SIGNS AWARD RESOLUTIONS

PM251402 [Editorial Report] Moscow PRAVDA in Russian on 22 April in its First Edition front-pages two CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers resolutions. The first is "On the Award of the 1984 Lenin Prizes in the Spheres of Literature, Art, and Architecture," and the second "On the Award of the 1984 Lenin Prizes in the Sphere of Science and Technology." They are both signed by "K. Chernenko, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee," and "N. Tikhonov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers."

GAPUROV RECEIVES PETROLEUM CONSTRUCTION MINISTER

GF291522 Ashkhabad Domestic Service in Russian 1545 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Excerpts] Comrade Chirskov, USSR minister of construction of petroleum and gas industry enterprises, has been in Turkmenistan. He visited the localities of the republic's petroleum and gas industry.

A discussion was held between Comrade Chirskov and Comrade Gapurov, first secretary of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee. Comrades Zhelenev, Karryyev, Rachkov, members of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau, took part in the discussion.

SOME BAM CONSTRUCTION FALLING BEHIND SCHEDULE

LD280040 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1145 GMT 25 Apr 84

["BAM Commissioning Year" program presented by journalist Aleksandr Belotserkovets]

[Summary] Lieutenant General (Aleksandr Fedorovich Stolyarovskiy), member of the Military Council and chief of the Railway Troops Political Directorate, speaks in an interview about the heroic history of BAM construction where railway troops performed remarkable labor deeds. Gratitude is also due to the many civilians taking part in the project.

Konstantin Vladimirovich Mokhortov, USSR deputy transport construction minister, and chief of the BAM Construction Main Administration, talks about construction progress on the western sector of BAM, saying in part:

[Mokhortov] "The tunnel workers building Kodarskiy tunnel were the only collective that failed to fulfill its 3-month plan. They are lagging behind in the overall schedule, which must be observed in order to ensure successful joining. The workers in this collective are wonderful and working very well, but there are a host of ommissions that affect the situation there, and the finishing work on the tunnel is very seriously behind. This may cause a delay in the passing of the track-laying machine from east to west." There is good work by many regions participating in the project.

"There are organizations that are lagging behind in the required pace of work, including Tula Oblast, and a list of other organizations that are not fulfilling their plans. There is poor observance of the delivery schedule for artifical installations and pipes, which are the responsibility of enterprises of our ministry. The deadlines will surely be met, regardless.

TAJIK SSR MOVES TO RAISE EFFICIENCY, LOWER COSTS

OF291611 Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKSTANA in Russian 10 Apr 84 p 1

[Text] The Tajik SSR Council of Ministers Presidium examined a question of the work of the ministries and departments of the Tajik SSR for reducing production costs in light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the December 1983 and February 1984 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and the tasks specified in the speeches by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

It was noted in the adopted decision that definite work is being carried out in the republic to reduce the industrial and construction production costs and to fulfill the profits plan. At the same time, in a number of the republic's ministries and departments and in associations, enterprises, and organizations, this work still does not fully satisfy the requirements and tasks of the present time.

Guided by the decisions of the December 1983 Plenum of the CPSU Central Committee, the Tajik SSR industrial ministries and departments adopted pledges to reduce 1984 production costs by no less than 0.5 percent ahead of the scheduled plan and to achieve an additional profit of R7 million. At the same time, these pledges are far from being strengthened universally with concrete organizational work. As a result, in January the Tajik SSR Ministries of the Cotton Industry, Light Industry, Fruits and Vegetable Industry, and Agriculture instead of reducing production costs have permitted an increase in production costs ahead of the scheduled plan. The January plans for reducing construction and installation costs were not fulfilled.

The contract organizations of the Tajik main administration for irrigation and sovkhoz construction [Glavtadzhikvodostroy], the trusts of the Tajik hydroenergy construction administration [Tadzhikgidroenergostroy], and the associations of the Tadzhikirsovkhozstroy raised the costs of specific work. Many organizations of the Agricultural Construction Ministry, the Construction Ministry, and the Tajik SSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture did not fulfill the profit plans for this reason.

Tha Tajik SSR Council of Ministers Presidium turned the attention of the leaders of the republic's ministries and departments to the failure since the very beginning of the year to fulfill the planned tasks and socialist pledges for reducing costs of industrial production and construction and installation work. The Tajik SSR Gosplan and Gossnab and the republic's ministries and departments are tasked to improve organizational work radically by drastically economizing resources in all branches of production and services; this is the most important factor of increasing the effectiveness of production output and is an indispensable condition for successfully fulfilling the economic and social development plans and the high socialist pledges adopted by the labor collectives for the current jubilee year for the republic.

[The presidium] noted that when conducting this work it is necessary to be firmly guided by the demands of the 26th CPSU Congress, the 19th Congress of the Tajikistan Communist Party, the December 1983 and February 1984 Plenums of the CPSU Central Committee, and the proposals and directions contained in the speeches by Comrade K.U. Chernenko, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, on augmenting the initiatives and responsibilities of cadres for rational and economic management and on the organization of the active struggle of every labor collective and every worker for promoting the quality of products and improving the use of raw materials, energy resources, production capacities, and work time.

The Tajik SSR ministries and departments are obliged to study thoroughly the reasons which led to the increase of production costs against the planned tasks, to adopt additional measures for consolidating the struggle against losses from defects and unproductive expenditure, and to fulfill the socialist pledges for the ahead-of-schedule reduction of production costs by 0.5 percent by all the subordinate enterprises and organizations. It is necessary to review the progress in fulfilling the pledges at the collegiums periodically, to raise the level of economic work, to more actively implement measures that are aimed at increasing the effectiveness of production output, improving the quality, reducing the costs of production and construction and installation work, and to maintain a more economical and rational use of the material, labor, and financial resources. It was considered necessary to strengthen control over the achievement of measures for reducing costs and consolidating the economic system by the Tajik SSR ministries and departments, and by the enterprises and organizations.

MALFUNCTION REPAIRED DURING THIRD SPACEWALK

LD290801 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0704 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Text] We have just received a report from the Flight Control Center.

In accordance with their program, Cosmonauts Leonid Kizim and Vladimir Solovyev have performed their third walk in open space. At 0535 Moscow time [0135 GMT] the crew commander and the flight engineer opened the station's hatch and emerged onto its outer surface. They moved along the station to the compartment that houses the assemblies, and continued work on a disconnected part of the reserve mainline [magistral] of the joint propulsion installation. With the aid of a special instrument, the cosmonauts carried out the necessary preparatory work, installed an additional mainline, and checked its air tightness. The thermal protective coating was restored to ensure the thermal conditions of the orbital station. Then the cosmonauts placed the instruments in a container, returned to the transfer compartment, and entered the station's quarters.

During the time the crew commander and the flight engineer were working in open space, Oleg Atkov was monitoring the functioning of onboard systems and kept a watch on the health of Kizim and Solovyev. On this spacewalk, Kizim and Solovyev remained in outer space for 2 hours 45 minutes. The state of the cosmonauts' health is fine. In the course of the further flight of the Salyut-7--Soyuz-T-11--Progress-20 orbiting complex, the crew's work in outer space will be continued.

FIBER OPTICS, LASERS USE IN COMMUNICATIONS NOTED

LD292023 Moscow TASS in English 1939 GMT 29 Apr 84

[Text] Leningrad, April 29 TASS -- The analysis of geological structures in hard-of-access areas of the Soviet Union on the basis of their aerial photographs is made with the use of computers at the research computing centre of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The photographs are relayed from the laboratory of aerial methods of the USSR Ministry of Geology along a laser beam passing through the finest glass fibres of the Soviet Union's first permanent line of fibre-optical communications, which went into operation today.

Laser communication is one of the promising trends of Soviet science and technology, said director of the computing centre Valentin Ponomarev. Its advantages over usual wire telephone lines lie in the increase by thousands of times of its capacity, absolute resistance to distortions, its reliability and strength.

Experimental fibre-optical communication lines were already tried out in Leningrad at scientific centres, at enterprises, in the city telephone network. These experiments made it possible to create highly effective receiving and transmitting devices and conduits of light for permanent communication channels.

Professor Ponomarev said that Soviet specialists are working in the sphere of new means of communication, laser and computing equipment, in close cooperation with scientific centres of member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

YEREVAN GROUP DISCUSSES SOVIET WAY OF LIFE

GF291030 Yerevan Domestic Service in Armenian 1730 GMT 25 Apr 84

[Excerpts] A scientific conference was held today by the Yerevan City Party Committee, dedicated to the further perfection of the propagandization of the Soviet way of life in light of the June CPSU Central Committee Plenum.

Leonid Nersesyan, first secretary of Yerevan Gorkom, opened the conference. He talked about the year's issues dealing with the struggle against bourgeois propaganda.

Professor Igor (?Teserevlad), chief of the socialist plans department at the technological research institute of the Soviet [word indistinct] Academy spoke on the Soviet way of life and the comprehensive development of the individual.

Addressing the conference were Yuriy Leonid Oganchanyan, first secretary of the Spandaryan Party Raykom; Roland Khachatryan, first deputy chairman of the city organization administration of the Society for Knowledge; Vigen Khachatryan, first secretary of Yerevan City Komsomol Committee, Gamo Vartanyan, editor of YEREKOYAN YEREVAN newspaper; Genrikh Galoyan, director of Marxist Polytechnic Institute Party Committee; and Patat Meliksetyan, chief of Yerevan People's Deputies City Soviet Executive Committee Culture Department. They talked about a number of pressing issues emerging from the June Plenum decisions.

BRIEFS

CENTRAL ASIA HISTORIANS MEET -- The first scientific meeting of young historians [yas tarihcilerning] from the Central Asian republics and the Kazakh SSR has been held in Dushanbe, capital of Tajik SSR. The meeting was jointly organized by the young scholars committee of the Tajik Academy of Sciences and the Tajik Komsomol Central Council. The meeting established that through their books, young scholars are greatly contributing toward furthering the scientific field in the Soviet Union. The participants of the meeting presented a number of interesting reports on the history of Central Asia. The common aspects of historical developments in Central Asia were pointed out in the reports, and the effects of these common aspects on development of culture and fine arts were confirmed. A discussion was held on the common aspects of the history of the people of Central Asia and the Kazakh SSR. [Text] [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 25 Apr 84 GF]